

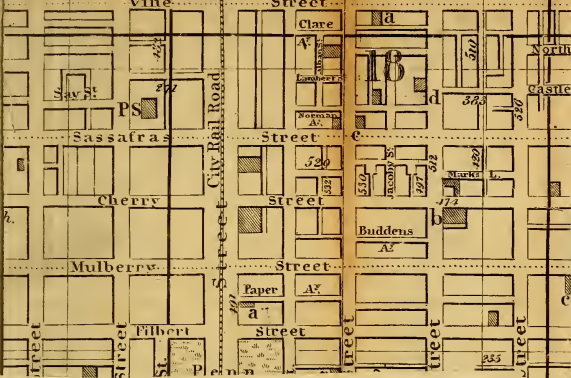
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A
NEW PICTURE
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OR THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
TO THE
CITY AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS :

In which are described the
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ; LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS ; PLACES OF AMUSEMENT ; PLACES OF WORSHIP ;
PRINCIPAL CEMETERIES, AND EVERY
OTHER OBJECT WORTHY OF
ATTENTION.
WITH A PLAN OF THE CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Third Edition.

BY H. S. TANNER.

New York :

T. R. TANNER, 153 BROADWAY.

1844.



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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840,
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in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

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P R E F A C E.



SUCH is the progress of improvement both in extent and quality of our "beautiful city," within a few years, that its Picture, however faithful and exact for a time, cannot remain so long; for this metropolis, like its ever changing inhabitants, seems doomed to constant fluctuation and endless vicissitudes. 83

Thirty years since, Sixth street, now the centre of population, formed the western boundary of the densely settled portions of the city, whilst those of the districts were confined within much more circumscribed limits. Within the time just mentioned, it may be safely affirmed, that the city has extended over three times the area which it occupied previously; and since 1820, its increase and improvements have been immense, both in the number and style of its buildings. The interior structure and arrangement of the houses have undergone great changes for the better; and the streets generally are well paved, lighted and kept in a more cleanly condition than at any former period. The improved system of laying wooden blocks in place of rounded pebbles, is gradually extending along the principal streets.

These continual changes render it necessary to publish a new work or at least new editions of existing works at frequent intervals. An editor, to make his picture faithful, and to delineate whatever is new among the prominent changes which perpetually occur, must employ his best faculties and keep them in constant exercise.

Our design, in the outset, was to revise and amend one of the existing works: but on a careful examination of the subject, it was found more difficult and laborious to erase, to alter and to abridge, than to produce an entirely new work: all attempts of that sort have therefore been abandoned; and with some trifling exceptions, our present work will be found to be new, in almost every sense of the term. So far as the mere arrangement of the facts and the various descriptions are concerned, nothing new has been attempted, nor is any change in these respects necessary. Accurate information is the primary object of the work; and to the accomplishment of this object have we chiefly directed our attention, in the firm belief, that in matters of this description, a simple statement of facts is all that is required, to enable the reader to understand and appreciate the true condition and peculiar advantages of our highly favoured city.

PICTURE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of the state of Pennsylvania, and, after New York, the largest city in the United States, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles from the junction of the latter with the Delaware. The city proper, or that portion of it which is limited by the Delaware on the east, the Schuylkill on the west, Vine street on the north, and South or Cedar street on the south, is under the jurisdiction of the corporation. The adjoining districts have each separate and distinct municipal authorities and regulations, wholly unconnected, in a legal point of view, with the others, or either of them. These regulations, being merely local in their operation, are unimportant in reference to the city, as it is generally understood, which, for all practical purposes, may be regarded as embracing the adjoining districts of Kensington, the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Southwark, Moyamensing, &c.

The densely built parts of the city and districts, have an outline of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pre-

sent population about 225,000. The principal streets are Market or High, and Broad streets. The latter extends for several miles in a nearly north and south direction, and intersects Market street near the centre of the city plot. With some trifling exceptions, the streets of the city proper, cross each other at right angles: but those of the adjoining districts present a more irregular appearance. In advancing along Broad street, towards the north, from Market street, which extends through the centre of the city, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, the following streets present themselves in the order of the enumeration:—Filbert; Mulberry or Arch; Cherry; Sassafras or Race; Vine (the northern boundary of the city); Wood; Callowhill; Willow; Hamilton; Buttonwood; Spring Garden; Green; Coates, and some others: these are all parallel or nearly so with Market street. Going south from the latter, the following streets occur: Chesnut; George; Walnut; Locust; Spruce; Pine; Lombard; Cedar or South (the southern boundary of the city proper); Shippen; Fitzwater; Catherine; Christian; Tidmarsh; Prime; Washington and Federal. Nearly all these extend from east to west, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, each about two miles in length. The streets running in the general direction of the Delaware river are designated by numbers, commencing on the Delaware side with Front, Second, Third, and so on up to Thirteenth, which latter is succeeded by Broad street. Those north of Market street have the term "north," and those running southward, "south," appended to each. A similar ar-

rangement obtains with respect to the streets between Broad street and the river Schuylkill ; commencing near the river with Front, Second, &c. up to Eighth. These are distinguished from the eastern streets by having the word " Schuylkill " prefixed to them.

In addition to the above, the city and each district has several cross streets and avenues, most of which are well built.

HISTORY.

The first civilized settlements at Coaquanoc, now Philadelphia, were made by the Swedes forty or fifty years before the arrival of William Penn. The prevailing opinion that it was he who first introduced members of the Society of Friends on the banks of the Delaware, is an error. There were regular meetings of that society on both sides of the river previous to the arrival of that great and good man. Some of these meetings, those at Chester for example, date back to 1675.

The first mention made of this now fine city under its present name, was in 1682, when it was surveyed and regulated by Thomas Holme, on the first high ground above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill. Philadelphia is built on the ancient alluvion, reposing upon the primitive rock formation which rises to the surface a short distance north of the city. Its site, with the exception of some gentle swells, consists of a nearly level plane. Along Market street it is within a small fraction of two miles from river to river ; but as both rivers curve towards each other in passing the city the general plan widens above and below Mar-

ket street. Along the Delaware from the lower part of Southwark to the northern street of Kensington, is about four and a half miles. In advancing westward, the built parts of the city gradually diminish in extent. From its earliest settlement the general progress of improvement has been and still is towards the north-west. The porous, sandy and deep alluvion on which the city is built, contributes, with the judicious regulation of the streets, to render the cellars dry. From the northern sections particularly in Spring Garden and the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties, many of the positions are very commanding; and on the Schuylkill above and below the city, the scenery becomes highly varied and beautiful.

BRIDGES, &c.

PERMANENT BRIDGE.

Western termination of Market street.

The city is connected with West Philadelphia by a substantial bridge erected by a company incorporated in 1798. The whole length of this structure is 1300 feet: the main bridge 550 and abutments and wing walls 750 feet; width 42 feet. It rests upon three arches and two stone piers. To place the western pier on the solid rock it was found necessary to extend the work 42 feet below common tide level. This was effected at great expense. The total cost of the bridge including grounds was \$300,000.

The ownership of this splendid structure has

been transferred to the city authorities, and is now open for public use free from tolls. The old floating bridge at Gray's Ferry has been displaced by the viaduct over the Schuylkill, built by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road Company. In addition to its uses for the rail-road travel, it is so constructed as to admit the passage of ordinary carriages, &c.

These are now the only bridges which cross the Schuylkill at or near the city. The bridge formerly at the foot of Fairmount, consisting of one elliptical arch 348 feet span, was destroyed by fire in 1839. The arch of this beautiful structure was generally considered as the largest known, and being one curve of a very elongated ellipsis, formed a striking object in the scenery about Fairmount.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

In the north-west suburbs of the city.

The hydraulic works by which the city of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts are supplied with water, are situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, two miles north-west from the city. They occupy an area of 30 acres, which extends from the Schuylkill on the west, to Fairmount street on the east, and from Callowhill and Biddle street on the south to Coates street and the Columbia Rail-road on the north. The greater part of this area consists of the "mount," an oval shaped eminence, about one hundred feet in height, with sides more or less inclined, according to the nature of the formation and the uses to which they are applied.

On the top of the hill, at an elevation of one hundred feet above mid-tide in the Schuylkill, and about 56 feet above the highest grounds in the city, there are four reservoirs, whose aggregate capacity is about twenty-two millions of gallons. One of these is divided into three sections for the purpose of filtration. They are inclosed by a substantial pale fence, which, while it serves to protect, does not obstruct the view of the reservoirs. The whole is surrounded by a gravel footway, extending along the entire brow of the hill, which is attained by a flight of steps on the west, and several inclined planes, of easy ascent from the east.

Fairmount originally extended to, and formed the immediate bank of the Schuylkill, and the entire site of the various structures, and the beautiful embellishments which now adorn the place, and render it an object of peculiar attraction, is the result of expensive and laborious excavation into solid gneiss rock. It was commenced in 1819, and continued with occasional intermissions from that time down to the present day. The requisite power for propelling the machinery, is obtained by means of a pool formed by a dam, erected across the Schuylkill, which backs the water for several miles, and thus serves the double purpose of improving the navigation of the river, and giving motion to the wheels and forcing pumps by which the reservoirs are supplied. The excavated plateau, extending from the foot of the mount to the precipitous bank of the river, is partly occupied by the wheel houses, forebays and other necessary structures, and the remaining spaces are very tastefully arranged with flower gardens, gravel walks, fountains, statues and other orna-

mental devices, which, viewed in connection with the romantic country around, and the animating and busy scenes presented by the canals and rail-roads in the vicinity, form altogether, a prospect of uncommon interest and beauty.

Previously to the erection of the works at Fairmount, the city had been supplied with water from the Schuylkill by means of two steam engines, one on Chesnut and Front streets, near the river, and the other at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. These were soon found to be wholly inadequate to the necessary supply, and were in a few years superseded by the works at Fairmount. By the first arrangement, the water was let into a basin, formed with suitable gates, at the foot of Chesnut street, and thence conveyed by an aqueduct, 460 feet in length to the water shaft at the lower engine house. Here it was raised by the engine and forcing pumps into a tunnel, 6 feet in diameter, extending along Chesnut and Broad streets, 3144 feet, to the other engine house at the Centre, now called Penn square. At this point, the water was again elevated by the second engine into a reservoir 36 feet above the ground, and thence into an iron distributing tank, from which the wooden pipes then in use, conducted the water through the various parts of the city. The total cost of this establishment from its commencement in 1799, to its abandonment in 1815, was \$657,398 91, including \$898 94 "*for whiskey*;" and the amount of water rents received during the same period, was \$105,351 18, leaving a balance chargeable to the city treasury of \$552,047 73.

In August, 1812, the construction of the steam works at Fairmount was commenced,

and in September, 1815, was so far completed as to afford a partial supply of water to the citizens. In 1818, after expending \$320,669 84 in the erection and support of these works, it became apparent that a more economical system, and one better calculated to secure the object in view, than the one then in use, must be adopted, and in compliance with a recommendation of the watering committee, councils immediately appropriated \$350,000, and authorized the erection of the dam and other works, now in operation at Fairmount.

The dam, a mound of earth and stone, planked on its southern side, is 1600 feet in length, including the western pier, 150 wide at the base, 12 at top, and varying in height from 36 to 12 feet. The entire length of the overfall is 1204 feet, the eastern embankment 270, and the head arches through which the water flows into the mill race, 104 feet. At the western end of the dam is a short canal, with 2 guard, and 2 lift locks, constructed at the expense of the city, by agreement, for the use of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The strength of this dam has been subjected to many severe trials, but it has hitherto escaped serious injury. The great ice freshet of the 26th January, 1839, when the water rose 10 feet 2 inches above the top of the dam, and 12 feet 3 inches above high water in the river below, affected it more than any previous one. It completely inundated all the pump machinery, and by its force burst open the doors and considerably injured the partitions, floors, &c. of the mill houses, and carried away some of the planking and masonry of the dam.

The mill race forms a parallelogram, excavated from compact gneiss rock, to a mean

depth of 38 feet, is 419 feet long, from north to south, 90 feet wide, and 6 feet deep below the overfall of the dam. It is bounded by a paved avenue, 253 feet long and 26 wide, and the mill houses on the west; on the east by the rocky and nearly vertical side of Fairmount, 70 or 80 feet in height, and on the north by the head arches, which are so constructed as to allow the passage into the race of a body of water 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep. By means of a waste gate, the water in the race may be drawn off and discharged into the river below the dam. The mill buildings are of stone, 238 feet long and 56 wide. The lower floor is divided into 12 apartments, 4 are intended for 8 double forcing pumps, of which six have been introduced. The other apartments are for the fore-bays leading to the water wheels. These wheels are all of the same length, but not of the same diameter, are formed of wood, having iron shafts weighing about five tons each. The pumps with a head equal in weight to 7900 lbs., force the water into the reservoirs at the top of the mount, 92 feet in height. The first of which was put in motion on the 1st of July, 1822. It is 15 feet long and 15 feet in diameter, working under one foot head and seven feet fall. It forces one and a quarter millions of gallons of water to the receiving basin in twenty-four hours, with a stroke of the pump of four and a half feet, a diameter of 16 inches, and the wheel making eleven and a half revolutions in a minute. Five have since been put in operation, some of which make thirteen strokes in a minute, with small additional water fall, and force one and a half million of gallons in twenty-four hours. Though the wheels are sunk below

the ordinary line of high water, they are seldom affected except when the back water is about sixteen inches on the wheel.

The pumps are worked by a crank on the water wheel attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the slides. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water wheel, and are calculated for a six feet stroke, but they are generally worked with not more than five feet. They are double forcing pumps, and are each connected with an iron main 16 inches in diameter, which is carried along the bottom of the race, to the foot of the mount, and thence up the bank into the reservoir, 92 feet above the dam. The lowest estimate of the quantity of water afforded by the river in dry seasons, is 440,000,000 of gallons in 24 hours. The average quantity of water raised by each wheel and pump is about 530,000 gallons daily, but when the whole six wheels are put in motion, they can supply 6,000,000 of gallons in the 24 hours. The average daily consumption of water for the present year is about 4,000,000 of gallons, or 177 for each permit.

The reservoirs are lined with stone, and paved with bricks, laid upon a very tenacious clay bed, in strong lime cement, and made water tight. They are $12\frac{1}{4}$ feet in depth. The whole cost of the reservoirs was \$133,824 42. From the central reservoir the water is conducted into the city by means of two iron pipes, one 20 and the other 22 inches in diameter. One passes down the north and the other down the south slope of the mount, each is nearly 10,000 feet in length; additional mains have since been inserted in the same reservoir. In 1821,

the work of laying down iron distributing pipes was commenced, and gradually displaced the old wooden pipes which had been used previously and exclusively. Of the 30 miles of wooden pipes laid from Fairmount through the city, in 1819, only 3 miles remain. Since the introduction of iron pipes there have been laid 62.62 miles of them up to January, 1840; add to which 48.13 miles laid by the districts, and we have 109.75 miles. They extend about four miles in a south-east direction, and nearly the same distance towards the north-east. The larger iron pipes were originally imported from England; the whole cost of which, however, does not exceed \$20,000; whilst those furnished by American manufacturers amount to \$497, 171 37.

The expense of supplying the city by steam power, with the same quantity of water now used, would be \$206 a day; whilst the cost by water power, is \$7 a day. This includes attendants' wages, fuel, light, &c. The estimated expenses for the year 1840, including general repairs and improvements, and extension of pipes, is \$27,500; and the amount of the water rents for the same year is \$127,234 25; from which deduct the annual appropriation to the sinking fund, \$17,000, and the estimated expenses for 1840, \$21,209 67; making in all \$38,209 67, and a balance remains, applicable to any other purpose, of \$89,024 58. The whole sum expended at Fairmount since the employment of water power was determined on, up to December 31st, 1839, is \$1,464,146 21; and the amount paid for salaries, labour and incidental expenses from 1812, is \$379,428 19; making a total of \$1,843,674 40. The amount

of revenue derived from the city and districts for the use of the water, from the commencement of the works is \$1,493,024 53.

In addition to the innumerable pipes which convey the water into dwellings, &c., there are now distributed throughout the city and liberties 1007 "fire plugs," so called, to which, in case of fire, hoses, corresponding in calibre with the cavity of the plugs are attached, and thus convey the water to the engines, or, as is often the case, directly to the fire.

The average daily supply of water for the city and districts, during each quarter of the year 1839, was as follows:

	Gallons.
January, February and March,	. 2,981,560
April, May and June,	. 4,363,191
July, August and September,	. 4,573,465
October, November, December,	. 3,995,211

This shows an average daily supply for the year, of 3,978,357 gallons; and exceeds the consumption of the preceding year by 127,710 gallons.

In the city, the cost to each family supplied with water by private pipes, is \$5 a year; the owner or occupant of the house paying all expenses of the introduction of the water into the premises. In the districts, each family pays \$7 50 for the like supply. Hotels, manufactories, &c., pay an amount in proportion to the water supposed to be used, and generally at as high rates as families.

Their payments vary from \$10 to \$600 per annum. The County Prison pays \$500; the City and Northern Liberties Gas-works, each \$200; United States Mint, \$85; stable keepers pay each \$1 a year for each horse kept by

them; hydrants for washing pavements, \$2 each; small houses in the rear of other buildings, \$2 50; and for openings, in private baths or lodging rooms, \$3. Establishments similar to that at Fairmount, are now in successful operation in Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia; Nashville, Tennessee; Cincinnati, Ohio; Wilmington, Delaware; Pittsburg, Lancaster, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; the latter was established in 1752, and is probably the first work of the kind erected in this country.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Between Chesnut and Walnut streets and 5th and 6th streets,

Sometimes called the State House Garden, being in the rear of that building. It is surrounded by a solid brick wall to the height of three or four feet above the adjacent streets, upon which an iron railing is placed.

The entire area is laid off with ground walks and grass plots, which with its majestic trees, forms one of the most inviting spots within the bounds of the city. It was within this enclosure that the Declaration of American Independence was first publicly read; and here as in days of old, the people now assemble to hear, not the declaration of independence, but the noisy and senseless harangues of party leaders, and to witness the tumults and disorders to which they sometimes lead.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

*Between Walnut and Locust and Sixth and
Washington streets.*

Among the vast multitudes of persons of all ages, sexes and conditions, who now frequent this delightful promenade, there are but few perhaps who are acquainted with its origin and the uses to which it was formerly applied. From the elegance and variety that here attract the eye, the aged citizen spontaneously recalls to memory the scenes of "93" and "98," when this now inviting spot, was made the receptacle of the dead; "the bourne from whence no traveller returns;" and pictures to his view the silent mansions to which many a victim of the then raging pestilence, was hurried by his affrighted attendants. In this our day is seen nought but gayety and life, treading over the remains of the sepulchered dead. Scenes such as these, viewed in connection with the past, are well fitted to awaken emotions of the highest and most affecting character. We stand, as it were upon the confines of two worlds; and as the mood of our minds may be, we gather lessons of profound wisdom by contrasting the one with the other, or indulge in dreams of hope and ambition, or solace our hearts by melancholy meditations.—From the gloomy past we gladly turn to the cheerful and animating scenes of the present.—Washington square lies immediately to the south-west of Independence square, and like that beautiful spot, is laid out with gravelled walks and planted with a variety of trees and shrubbery, and the whole environed by a substantial iron railing. It is proposed to erect in the centre of the square, a splendid monument

to the memory of the great man whose name it bears. Measures for effecting this object have been for some time in progress, which is hoped will speedily result in its accomplishment.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

Between Race and Vine, and Sixth and Franklin streets.

This square is also laid off as a public walk ; it is embellished with a great variety of trees grass plots, &c. A portion of this square has been used as a burying place by the German Society, which for several years manfully resisted all the attempts of the city authorities to desecrate their sanctuary. By repeated overtures, and probably worried by the perseverance of their assailants, the Society was ultimately induced to yield ; and all traces of their cemetery are now entirely obliterated. The area now presents an unbroken parallelogram, 632 by 550 feet ; in the centre of which has been erected a magnificent fountain, a sight of which will amply compensate the pedestrian for half an hour's walk in reaching it.

LOGAN SQUARE,

Between Race and Vine and Schuylkill Fifth and Logan streets.

This square is now in course of improvement, the design being to throw it open to the public. It is somewhat larger than Franklin square, and when similarly improved will afford a delightful place of resort for the neighbouring citizens.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

*Between Walnut and Locust and Schuylkill
Fifth and Third streets.*

Our remarks upon Logan^s square may be applied to Rittenhouse square; its object and present condition, being similar in all respects.

PENN SQUARE.

At the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

The ground now occupied by Penn square or squares, for there are four distinct enclosures, formed what was originally called the "centre square," which "if we may be allowed the expression," was a perfect *circle*, bounded by a pale fence and inclosing the distributing reservoir of the city water works.

Some years since this area was divided into four parts by running Market and Broad streets through it, the water works having been previously removed. No improvements have yet been made within the enclosures, which now present nothing but a dull and monotonous expanse of grass and weeds.

STATE HOUSE OR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

This venerable structure, built in 1735, stands on the northern side of Independence square, and is now occupied by the public offices, halls of the courts, &c. It fronts on Chesnut street, and including the wings, which are of modern construction, extends from Fifth to Sixth street.

It was in this building that Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, adopted the memorable Declaration of Independence, which was publicly proclaimed from its steps on the same day.

Some parts of the original building have

been removed and others defaced. Nearly the whole of the wood work of Independence Hall was, some years since, displaced to make room for more modern decorations. These were scarcely completed, when a new corporation, more patriotic than their predecessors, directed the restoration of the hall to its original simplicity. It now presents the same appearance it did at the moment when "these United States were first declared free, sovereign and independent."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Situated on the west side of Ninth street between Market and Chesnut streets.

They consist of two handsome and appropriate brick edifices, stuccoed in imitation of granite, each 85 feet front and 112 deep, and surrounded by an open area tastefully arranged with gravel walks, &c. The whole is enclosed by substantial iron-railing.

This admirable institution was formed in 1791, by the union of the old University and College of Philadelphia. The most important branch of the University is that of the school of Medicine, the foundation of which was laid in 1764 by Dr. Wm. Shippen. For a considerable number of years past, the students who attended the medical lectures in the University have exceeded four hundred annually. There are eleven professorships besides those of medicine; and a charity school supported by funds of the institution.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In Tenth street below Chesnut street.

The Jefferson Medical College, originally a branch of Jefferson College at Canonsburg; was instituted in 1825 and subsequently chartered by the legislature with the customary powers. Within a few years this college, under the sanction of legislative enactments, separated itself from the parent institution, and is now independent, and in a flourishing condition. The average annual number of its students for some years past was about three hundred. The anatomical museum attached to this institution, which is open to the inspection of any respectable visiter, is admirably arranged, and cannot fail to gratify such as feel an interest in anatomical preparations.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Ridge Road above Francisville.

Stephen Girard, the founder of this admirable charity, was a native of France. Having in early life established himself in Philadelphia, in the first instance as a small dealer, and subsequently as a merchant and banker, he soon acquired considerable property, which by persevering industry and rigid economy, guided by a sound and discriminating mind, continued to accumulate until the moment of his death, in 1831, when it exceeded \$6,000,000, in value. A large portion of this immense estate consisting of houses and lots chiefly in Philadelphia, and lands in Pennsylvania and Louisiana, bank and other stocks, was appropriated to the erection and support of the College for Orphans, which by the terms of his will, devolved upon

the city councils, who were charged with the execution of his benevolent design.

This splendid establishment when completed, will consist of five distinct edifices, extending in a line from east to west and facing Girard street at its intersection with College Avenue. The dimensions of the main building, which is the first object of attention in ascending the avenue from the south, are two hundred and eighteen feet from north to south, one hundred sixty feet from east to west, including the platform which supports the columns, and ninety-seven feet in height.

The remaining four buildings, situated two on either side of the principal edifice, are fifty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet each, and two stories high, with commodious basements. The professors will occupy the easternmost building, which is so constructed as to accommodate four distinct families. The other three are designed for the residence of the pupils.

The "college" or centre building, with its beautiful columns and gorgeous capitals, at once rivets the attention of the beholder. There are thirty-four columns resting upon a platform, rendered firm and substantial by a corresponding number of inverted arches. These support an entablature sixteen feet high, in imitation of a Grecian temple. Each column, including capital and base, is fifty-five feet in height, and six feet in diameter at the base, which is three feet high and nine feet in diameter. There is a clear space of fifteen feet between the columns and the body of the building. At each end of this space, is a doorway thirty-two feet in height and sixteen in width, decorated with massy architraves, beneath a figured cornice,

supported by consoles. The vestibule at each door is twenty-six by forty-eight feet; the ceiling of each is supported by eight marble columns and eight antæ of the Ionic order. Immediately above these vestibules in the second story, are an equal number of lobbies, the ceilings of which are supported by corinthian columns. Marble stairways are erected at each corner of the building, which are chiefly lighted from above. There are four apartments on each floor. The ceilings of those on the first and second floor, are groin-arched, and those of the third floor are vaulted, with a central sky light on a line with the roof.

With the exception of the doors the entire structure is fire proof; and is warmed by furnaces in the usual manner.

From the great mass of material employed in these buildings, and the splendour of their decorations, it may be readily imagined that the cost of construction will be immense. In viewing the college and its ponderous but magnificent columns, the question naturally suggests itself, whether a building adapted to all the purposes of such an establishment, could not have been erected more speedily and economically than the one now in progress?

The vast amount (about one million one hundred thousand dollars) already expended upon the work and the sum still required to complete the edifice, cannot fail we think, to deprive the institution to a large extent of its means of support, and thus limit its future usefulness. The delay in its organization, resulting from the adoption of so expensive and tedious a plan of construction, is a matter of much regret to the friends of the institution, who cannot but view such delay and profuse expenditure, with apprehension and alarm.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Hall, South Fifth below Chesnut street.

This ancient and respectable institution originated under the present title in 1740, principally through the exertions of Dr. Franklin. In 1766, another institution was formed called "The American Society for promoting useful knowledge." These societies being nearly similar in every respect, it was deemed expedient to consolidate them, and in 1769, they were united under the title of "The American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge." The building in which the Society holds its meetings, and which contains its collections of minerals and excellent library, stands on the west side of Fifth street in the rear of the State House.

In addition to its library of nearly 10,000 volumes, the Society has collected and arranged in admirable order, many rare specimens of minerals and fossils, and a vast number of ancient relics, and other interesting objects.

Respectable strangers find a ready admittance to the Hall on application to the venerable librarian, John Vaughan, Esq. Strangers, members of other learned societies, are also admitted to the meetings of the society when introduced by a member. The Society now issues, for the use of its members, monthly bulletins of its transactions; and at convenient intervals the whole are embodied and published in a larger and more durable form. The Society is charged with the distribution of the "Magellanic fund," so called. This fund was presented in 1786 by John Hyacinth Magellan, of London, for the purchase of medals of gold, not exceeding \$45 in value, to

be awarded by the Society "to the author of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy or natural philosophy."

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Though incorporated so late as 1817, this institution is already in a very flourishing condition. Besides a well chosen library, exceeding 9000 volumes, the Society possesses an extensive collection of objects in natural history. It has lately removed to its new and splendid hall in Broad street between Chesnut and Walnut streets. The Society publishes its transactions under the title of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Strangers are admitted to all its meetings except those of business.—The hall is open to visitors on the afternoon of every Saturday.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This useful institution which is situated in Seventh street below Market street, was incorporated in 1824. Its members, nearly 3000 in number, consist of manufacturers, artists and mechanics, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. According to its charter, the objects of the Institute are "The promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them, and by such other means as they may

deem expedient." The annual contribution of each member is \$3, but the payment of 25 constitutes a member for life without any further pecuniary contribution. Two-thirds of the managers must be manufacturers or mechanics.

The annual exhibitions of this active and meritorious association, never fail to attract and gratify immense numbers of visitors. Lectures on mechanical and scientific subjects are delivered by professors appointed by the Institute during the winter months, and a journal of its transactions is published monthly. Attached to the Institute is a public reading room, where most of the periodical journals of the day may be found. Strangers are admitted to the rooms of the Institute on application to the actuary, Mr. Hamilton, whose obliging disposition is only equalled by his zeal in the discharge of his various duties.

ATHENEUM.

Fifth, below Chesnut street.

The Association which bears this name was incorporated in 1815, and established in the lower rooms of the Hall of the American Philosophical Society in South Fifth street, below Chesnut street. The Atheneum now contains, besides the current periodical journals, a library consisting of several thousand volumes. The rooms are open every day and evening, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., from November 1st to May 1st, and from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., from April 30th to October 31st of each year.

Strangers are admitted gratuitously for one month on the introduction by a member, who is bound to insert the name of the visiter in a

register kept for that purpose. Strangers may avail themselves of the benefits of the institution on the payment of three dollars for three months, or six dollars for six months. The current expenses of the association are paid from funds contributed by stockholders and subscribers; the former pay five dollars, and the latter ten dollars per annum.

Its present location is merely temporary, as it is proposed to erect a building every way suited to the purposes of the institution. A donation of ten thousand dollars for this object, was lately made to the Athenæum by one of its leading members.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts.

This institution was formed in 1822, for the purpose of diffusing mercantile knowledge. It consists of some five or six thousand volumes, chiefly on subjects of commerce and its kindred pursuits. Within a few years the institution has greatly extended the sphere of its usefulness. In connexion with the Athenian Institute, an association of more recent date, the Mercantile Library has caused the delivery of popular courses of lectures on commerce, commercial law, the arts, sciences and literature. Though this union has been dissolved, the zeal of the members of both institutes appears to have acquired additional vigor: lectures continue to be delivered at the halls of each during the winter months. The lectures are open to the public on the payment of a small fee, which goes to defray the expenses attending their delivery. Members pay an initiative fee of ten dollars, and two dollars annually.

ATHENIAN INSTITUTE.

Lecture Room in the Musical Fund Hall.

The objects of the Athenian Institute, are in some respects similar to those of its late colleague, the Mercantile Library. Its leading aim, however, is to improve the taste for literary pursuits, by the delivery of popular lectures on appropriate subjects. The success of the institution has been most signal. Its efforts in the interesting course, have been seconded to a great extent by the most intelligent and influential part of the public. The lectures are open to the public on terms similar to those of the Mercantile Library.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fifth, below Chesnut street.

This institution was founded for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of our local history, especially in relation to the state of Pennsylvania. It has caused to be published, a great mass of valuable information on subjects connected with the early history of Pennsylvania, and it is now actively engaged in the promotion of these laudable objects.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Zane, above Seventh street.

This is a school in which Pharmacy, an important branch of therapeutic science, is taught. It consists in an intimate acquaintance with the preparation of medical materials, and is hence the doctrine of procuring, arranging, and

compounding the various articles of the *Materia Medica*.

As the first regularly organised institution of the kind in the United States, its establishment forms an era in the medical history of our country. Its objects are to impart appropriate instruction; to inspect drugs; to examine the candidates for preferment; and to cultivate a taste for medical science. Its influence and growing reputation afford conclusive evidence of its great utility.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Locust, above Eleventh Street.

Is a school in which the elementary branches of medical science, in all their relations, are taught. Its operation is partly to prepare for the universities, and partly to furnish the means of appropriate instruction to students during the summer recess of the latter, and to examine them in the progress they make. Some of its active members are attached to the higher schools: these, with others equally eminent in the profession, render the institution exceedingly popular among the medical classes.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY,

Is considered an old institution in the profession. Its object is the general promotion of medical science, and the regulation of its ethics. The principal mode in which useful results are aimed at, is the delivery of lectures, followed by debates upon the subjects thus brought forward. A considerable number of students attend the discussions as junior members; and the practice has been thought of considerable utility.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

Is also entitled to the respect derived from age—having existed before the revolution. It published a half volume of transactions at an early period, which, however, has not been repeated—various publications of its members having been made in other ways, with the permission or authority of the body. This association has been occasionally consulted by the executive of the state, on public questions requiring medical opinions. It is one of the principal sources from which proceeded the Pharmacopœia of the United States. The college also entertains discussions; but students and physicians under a certain age are not admitted.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The Medical department of this institution is established temporarily in Filbert street. It is of recent origin, the first course of lectures which was well attended having been delivered in the winter of 1839-'40. The medical faculty of this institution is authorised by law to confer degrees.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY.

This valuable establishment, sometimes called "The Philadelphia Library," and again, "The Associate Library," is situated on the eastern side of Fifth street, and nearly opposite the Hall of the American Philosophical Society and Athenæum. Taken as a whole, the Philadelphia Library is composed of the collection

made since its establishment by Dr. Franklin, in 1731, and of the Loganian Library. These collections are kept in separate rooms of the same edifice, but are under the direction of the same board of managers, and are in fact one library. The front room, or Philadelphia Library, contains upwards of *thirty thousand volumes*, embracing works on almost every branch of general knowledge. The Loganian Library formerly belonged to the late Dr. Logan, and is composed of about *eleven thousand volumes* of rare books, chiefly classical.

This library, when open, is free to every respectable person—for whose accommodation tables and seats are provided.

FRIENDS' LIBRARY.

Corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

This collection, amounting to about *three thousand volumes*, is used on the most liberal terms; the books being lent free of charge, to any respectable applicant, who is known or suitably recommended to those who have it in charge.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Seventh, between Market and Arch streets.

Consists of a large and valuable collection of books, chiefly adapted to the taste and capacities of young men, apprentices, for whose use the institution was established. The right of using the books is confined to contributors and their apprentices; but the former have the power of granting permission to others—so that there are very few, desirous of participating

in the benefits of the institution, who may not do so.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES LIBRARY.

No. 260 North Third street.

SPRING GARDEN LIBRARY.

No. 3 Spring Garden street.

SOUTHWARK LIBRARY.

Second, opposite German street.

These three institutions are each provided with valuable collections—are conducted on the most liberal principles—afford the same facilities to readers, and are in most particulars organized on the same plan as the city library.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Second, below Dock street.

Is a neat structure, designed by Strickland. The front of the basement is of marble—the remainder of the exterior of brick. A niche in the front contains a statue emblematic of Commerce, by Rush. The principal building, as well as the stores attached to it, stand some distance from the line of the street with which they communicate, by means of an iron gate placed in the brick wall in front.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Between Dock, Walnut, and Third streets.

Previously to the erection of the present Exchange, the merchants and traders of the city assembled in the old building in Second street, next the Pennsylvania Bank, now occupied as an auction store, by Mr. Birch. The new building, which is of marble, was commenced in 1834, under the direction, and from the design of Mr. Strickland. It occupies a triangular space, formed by Third, Walnut, and Dock streets. It is in the form of a parallelogram, its greatest length, being in a direction from west to east. Its eastern façade presents a perfect peristyle, with Corinthian columns, raised upon a basement of about twelve feet in height. The columns form a fine piazza in the form of a semicircle, its chord being the eastern side of the main building: the whole appearance of the structure is imposing and magnificent in a high degree. The principal door, on Third street, opens into a handsome vestibule in the basement story, which unites with a convenient passage, extending the whole length of the building, with doors on each side, which communicate with apartments fronting on Walnut and Dock streets. Those on Walnut street are occupied by insurance and broker's offices. A spacious suite of rooms, fronting on Dock street, is appropriated to the business of the city post-office. The communications between the different offices in the basement are managed in the most convenient manner imaginable. The first floor is divided into several apartments: that on the eastern side of the building is

devoted to the use of the subscribers, who assemble during the business hours of the day. It is splendidly embellished by paintings and ornamental devices. The floor consists of beautiful mosaic, which supports four appropriate columns. Immediately adjoining the rotunda, is a spacious reading-room, well supplied with the current literature of the day. The entire edifice is considered one of the most perfect and beautiful structures of the kind in the United States.

ARCADE.

Chesnut, above Sixth street.

The general plan of the Arcade, an imitation of a Greek temple, is well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. Both of the fronts are of Pennsylvania marble, perforated with arches that extend through the entire building. Four arches springing from the sculptured caps of the arches, support a broad frieze, upon which rests a cornice surmounted by a balustrade. The elevation of the front on Chesnut street contains niches and friezes, enriched with figures emblematic of the character of the edifice. On the ground floor there are two avenues, with stone floors, extending the entire depth of the building. The stores front upon these avenues—each 14 feet in width: those adjoining the outer walls are about one half the size of those of the centre, which extend from one avenue to the other; each having two fronts. The second floor, which is attained by a double flight of marble steps at each end, is divided into stores similar to those on the ground floor, with a narrow gallery supported by iron framing,

which is strongly imbedded in the walls: each store is fire-proof.

The third story was prepared expressly for the Philadelphia Museum, which continued to occupy it until the completion of its beautiful hall in Ninth street, where it was transferred in 1839. The cellar is occupied as a refectory. The Arcade building has a front on Chesnut of one hundred feet, and extends back to Carpenter street one hundred and fifty feet. It is lighted from the roof, which consists of two immense sashes slightly inclined, one on each side of the central block, the third story of which receives most of its light from above.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.

This establishment was formed by the government of the United States, in 1790, at Philadelphia, where it still continues. The operation of coining was commenced in 1793, in the building now occupied by the Apprentices' Library, in Seventh street, whence the apparatus was removed in 1830, to its present location in Chesnut street, above Thirteenth.

The whole of the exterior of this splendid edifice is of white marble. The plan, (furnished by Mr. Strickland,) is an imitation of a Grecian Ionic temple. It comprises several distinct apartments, some devoted to the various processes of melting the metal, and reducing it into thin plates, milling and stamping the coin, &c., and others to the administration of this department of the public service.

The principal façade, on Chesnut street, is one hundred and twenty-two feet, that on Juniper street is considerably more.

The process of coinage is among the most interesting and attractive to those who have never witnessed such operations. Strangers are admitted during the morning hours of each day, on application to the proper officer.

BANKS.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

Chesnut, above Third street.

This bank, originally chartered by Congress, in 1781, is the first institution of the kind organised in the United States. Its charter was subsequently confirmed by the state legislature, and renewed from time to time, as occasion required. Like most untried measures, its establishment was stoutly resisted by many influential individuals, whose efforts were at length crowned with success, and its charter was repealed in 1785. This caused merely a temporary suspension of operations: a new charter having been obtained from the legislature, it resumed business, and has continued its operations without further interruption, down to the present time. In its early days, the bank of North America became intimately and extensively connected with the affairs of the general government, which were so entirely merged in those of the bank, during the revolutionary struggle, that Robert Morris declared in the most emphatic manner, that; without its aid, the business of his department of finance could not be carried on. Such was the want

of public confidence in the new institution, at the time of its formation, that only two hundred shares out of the one thousand, which constituted the capital of the bank, were taken; and it was some time after the bank had commenced operation, (January, 1783,) that the amount of subscriptions paid in exceeded \$70,000. The present capital of the bank is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$400 each.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Second, below Chesnut street.

Was incorporated March 30th, 1793, for twenty years—since renewed. Capital stock \$2,500,000; shares \$400 each. The building, modelled after a Grecian temple, was designed by Mr. Latrobe, under whose superintendence it was erected. It has two Ionic porticoes of six columns each, supporting entablatures and pediments. The entire building, 125 feet by 51, is of white Pennsylvania marble. The banking-room is circular, with a dome, and lighted by a lantern in the centre. The structure, in all its parts, affords an admirable specimen of Grecian architecture, and as such deserves especial notice. Its grounds are very tastefully arranged, and encircled by a solid stone wall, which supports an iron railing, sufficiently elevated and substantial to protect the plants and shrubbery which serve to beautify the area within.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

Corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.

Incorporated in 1804; present capital \$2,000,000; shares \$100 each. The banking-

house is a beautiful structure, extending from Fourth street westward to the grounds belonging to the Bank of the United States. In addition to the apartments used for banking purposes, there are others, similar in form and size, on the same floor, now occupied by Messrs. Toppan & Co., as a bank note engraving establishment; and the basement, along Chesnut street, is divided into four handsome stores. The whole, viewed in connection with the adjoining buildings, presents a very imposing and beautiful appearance.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK.

Chesnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Originally chartered in 1809, and renewed in 1824. Present capital \$1,250,000; shares \$50 each. This is a plain, substantial building, originally a private dwelling house, altered to suit the purposes of the institution, but without any pretensions to architectural beauty—solidity and security, rather than showy display, having been aimed at by those who had charge of its arrangement.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Vine, near Third street.

Chartered in 1813; capital \$500,000; shares \$50 each.

MECHANICS' BANK.

Third, below Market street.

Chartered in 1814; capital \$1,400,000; shares \$50 each. The banking-house is a small, but

remarkably neat and chaste building, erected within a few years, expressly for the purposes of the institution. Like many other beautiful structures in our chief cities, the Mechanics' Bank is almost entirely hidden from public view by the adjoining buildings, which stand on either side, considerably in advance of the banking-house, and thus exclude it from the sight of many who pass without observing it.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Market street, between Second and Third.

Chartered in 1814, renewed 1836; capital \$1,000,000; shares \$50 each.

SCHUYLKILL BANK.

Corner of Market and Sixth streets.

Chartered in 1814; capital \$1,000,000; shares \$50 each. There is nothing remarkable in the building occupied by the Schuylkill Banking Company; but the institution itself has recently acquired an unenviable notoriety by the unlawful and outrageous acts of its late cashier, and one of its subordinate officers.

By these acts, the institution has been defrauded of nearly its entire capital—its business suspended, and its future prospects utterly blasted, unless means be speedily adopted to recover from its present degradation, and to restore to the unhappy widow and orphan the mite, which in an unlucky moment they confided to the keeping of those wretched men, who have thus violated the confidence reposed in them. The directors are now endeavouring

to re-organise the institution, which, for the honor of our community, and in justice to its creditors, we sincerely hope may be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

SOUTHWARK BANK.

Second street, below Cedar.

Chartered in 1835; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

KENSINGTON BANK.

Beach street, near Maiden.

Re-chartered for fifteen years, from November, 1826; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Chartered for thirty years, by the state of Pennsylvania, February 18, 1836; capital \$35,000,000; shares \$100 each. Originally incorporated by Congress, in 1816, the Bank of the United States was generally regarded, especially by foreigners, as a co-ordinate branch of the American government; and in consequence of this erroneous impression, the institution had acquired an almost unlimited credit, both at home and abroad—when, in 1836, its charter expired, and the bank descended from its elevated position, and became a state institution, under the title of the "UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA." Its course since that period is known to most

persons. With the exception of the quarrel with the late and present administration of the general government, which have manifested on every occasion a decided hostility towards the institution, its history resembles that of all similar establishments every where.

The banking-house, with which we have most to do at present, is an imitation, both in form and order, of the Parthenon, a Doric temple at Athens, of which it is a copy, with the omission of the colonades at the flanks, and some other decorations.

The ascent to the porticoes is by a flight of steps in front of the building. On the platform, 87 feet front, and 161 feet deep, including the porticoes, the building is erected. In front, steps of marble lead to the basement, projecting 10 feet 6 inches, upon which rise eight Doric columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 27 feet high—supporting a plain entablature and a pediment, the vertical angle of which is 153° . The door of entrance opens into a large vestibule with circular ends, opening into office rooms, and a lobby leading to the banking-room. The vestibule ceiling is a prolonged pannelled dome, divided into three compartments by bands enriched with guilloches, springing from a projecting impost, containing a sunken frette. The pavement is tessellated with American and Italian marble throughout. The banking-room occupies the centre of the building, and is 48 feet wide by 81 feet E. and W., and is lighted from either end. Two rows of fluted marble columns, of the Greek Ionic order, 22 inches in diameter, with full entablature and blocking course, are placed, each ten feet distance from the side walls. On these the

great central and lateral arches of the roof are supported. The first is semi-cylindrical; is 28 feet in diameter, 81 in length, and subdivided into seven compartments, richly ornamented. The ceiling is 35 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch, and is executed with great precision and effect. An Isthmian wreath, carved from an entire block of Pennsylvania white marble, surrounds the clock face, which occupies the space of the first pannel over the entablature in the centre, the design of which is copied from the reverse of an antique gem, found at Corinth, and described by Stewart, in his work on the antiquities of Athens. The clerks' desks are placed within the intercolumniations—the tellers' counters, composed of marble, forming pannelled pedestals, across each end of the banking-room, commencing at the first column at each end of the walls.

The stockholders' room is a parallelogram of 28 by 50 feet, lighted from the portico of the south front, with a rich ceiling, and otherwise ornamented. The committee rooms, from the stockholders', open right and left, flanked by two flights of marble stairs, leading to the apartments of the upper story. A private staircase from the banking-room leads to the directors', engravers and copperplate printers' rooms, which are lighted from the roof.

The interior corresponds in grandeur with the exterior, and the whole of this magnificent edifice presents an admirable example of the skill and taste of the accomplished architect, William Strickland. It was commenced in 1819, and occupied nearly five years in its construction, the original cost of which was

about \$500,000 ; but on closing the old institution, it was sold to the present proprietors for \$300,000.

GIRARD BANK.

Third street below Chesnut street.

Chartered in 1832 ; capital \$5,000,000 ; shares \$50 each. The building occupied by this institution was erected for, and used by, the old Bank of the United States, whose charter expired in 1810, when the late Stephen Girard became the owner of it, and commenced the business of banking on his own account. Soon after the decease of Mr. Girard, a company, under the name of the Girard Bank, purchased the building and its appliances, and continued with an augmented capital, the business which its late owner had so successfully prosecuted. The edifice is elegant and spacious, with extensive grounds neatly laid out and ornamented. Its front is of marble, enriched by a portico and six Corinthian columns of the same material. Its side and back consist of red brick walls, forming a striking and disagreeable contrast with its white marble front and portico.

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

Corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

Chartered in 1826 ; capital \$250,000 ; shares \$50 each. This is a remarkably neat and chaste structure, stuccoed in imitation of marble, and is seen to great advantage from the public square in front.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE NORTH-
ERN LIBERTIES.

Corner of Vine and Third streets.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$600,000; shares \$50 each. This is a very handsome, though small building, well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected.

MOYAMENSING BANK.

Corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

WESTERN BANK.

Market street above Ninth street.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$50,000; shares \$50 each.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND LOAN
COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY.

Walnut above Third street.

The common dwelling-house in which the business of this institution was commenced has been displaced by a neat marble building every way suited to its objects.

Most of the following savings institutions occupy ordinary buildings. *Philadelphia City Savings Institution*, 99 North Second street. *Kensington Savings Institution*, 435 North Second street. *Manufacturers and Mechanics' Beneficial Savings Institution of the Northern Liberties*, 346 North Second street. *Northern Liberties Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society*, 339 North Third street. *Mechanics and Tradesmens' Loan Company of the state of Pennsylvania*, 16 South Sixth street. *Southern Loan Company*, corner of Spruce and South Second streets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

North America, (Fire and Marine,) S. W. corner of Dock and Walnut streets. *Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania*, (Marine) N. E. corner of Dock and Second streets. *Philadelphia Insurance Company*, (Marine) S. W. corner of Second and Walnut streets. *Phœnix*, (Marine) 52 Walnut street. *Union*, (Marine) 6 Merchants' Exchange. *Marine*, 50 Walnut. *Delaware*, (Marine) 3 Merchants' Exchange. *United States*, (Marine) 5 Merchants' Exchange. *Atlantic*, (Marine) 4 Merchants' Exchange. *American*, (Marine) N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets. *Pennsylvania*, (Fire) 134 Walnut street. The office of this company consists of a beautiful four story building, marble front, in imitation of the ancient Egyptian style of architecture of which

it presents an admirable, and we believe, the only specimen of the kind in Philadelphia. It is seen to great advantage from the open square in front. *Mutual Assurance*, (Fire) 54 Walnut street. *American*, (Fire) 101 Chesnut street. *Franklin*, (Fire) 163½ Chesnut. *Philadelphia Contributionship*, (Fire) 96 South Fourth street. *Fire Association*, 34 North Fifth street. *County*, (Fire) 248 North Third street. *Southwark* (Fire) 257 South Second street. *Spring Garden*, (Fire) N. W. corner of Wood and North Sixth streets. *Philadelphia Fire and Inland Navigation*, N. W. corner of Walnut and Third streets. *Delaware County*, (Fire) 36 Walnut street. *Washington*, 48 Walnut street. *Pennsylvania*, (Life) 72 South Third street. *Girard* (Life) 159 Chesnut street.

CHURCHES.

Among the great number of places of public worship in and about Philadelphia, and the almost infinite variety in the style of their construction, there are but few which claim special notice: we shall therefore confine our description to such only as from their antiquity or architectural beauty, deserve the attention of strangers, for whom our work is chiefly intended, and conclude our remarks upon this head, with a simple enumeration of the various churches, and their localities respectively.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Second, above Market street.

The primitive one story edifice which occupied the present site of Christ Church, was built under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Clayton, an Episcopal clergyman, in 1691, and enlarged in 1710. In 1727, it was further enlarged by an addition on the west, and in 1731, by another on the east side of the main building. The spire one hundred and ninety-six feet in height, was commenced in 1753, and completed in the following year, by means of a *lottery*; a mode of raising money not uncommon in those days, for we find that "there was also a lottery for the benefit of the vestry" (of Christ Church) "by which \$36,000 were obtained.

During the revolutionary troubles, the bells, eight in number, which had so long delighted the citizens, were removed from the steeple and sunk in the Delaware, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy. They were however soon restored to their former position, which they have since been permitted to occupy without farther molestation.

As may be supposed, a church built at such different and distant periods, is wanting in unity of construction, but notwithstanding this defect, it is justly considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country; and when associated with the primitive history and progress of the city, possesses peculiar interest.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

[Protestant Episcopal.]

Tenth street, between Market and Chesnut.

This is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, about one hundred feet long, and fifty wide. On the front are two octangular towers, eighty-six feet in height, so constructed as to admit of farther elevation at some convenient season. The upper parts of the windows are embellished with cherubims in white glass on a field of blue, and the sashes are filled with diamond-shaped glass of various hues, ornamented in the same manner—forming, with the beautiful pulpit and chancel, a scene highly attractive and impressive.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Eighth street, above Spruce.

This is also an Episcopal church, built expressly for the late Rev. Dr. Bedell. It affords a good specimen of the Grecian style of architecture: but its decorations in front (bachanalian emblems), strike the beholder as inappropriate in a high degree. The general appearance of the entire structure is, however, very imposing. The interior of St. Andrew's is remarkably neat; and the disposition of the pulpit, with its appliances, though perhaps rather gaudy, is well conceived, and imparts to the whole a pleasing effect.

The other Episcopal churches, are:

St. James, in Seventh street, above Market.

St. Peters, corner of Third and Pine street.

This church, St. James, and Christ church, were formerly united in one act of incorporation, with one vestry ; their property was held in common, and the services in each were performed by their rectors alternately. This union was dissolved some years since, and each church now transacts its secular affairs independently of the others.

St. Paul's, Third street, below Walnut.

St. John's, Brown street, near north Third.

EPIPHANY.

Corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Eighth st.

This is a remarkably neat and elegant structure, with an extensive portico and entablature, supported by several massive pillars.

GRACE CHURCH.

Corner of Twelfth street and Cherry.

Also a beautiful structure, erected within a few years.

Trinity Church, Catherine street, near Second.

Church of the Ascension, Lombard street, above Eleventh.

Church of the Evangelists, Fifth street above Catherine.

St. Thomas (African), Fifth street, below Walnut.

Union (African), Coates street, below Old York road.

SWEDES CHURCH.

Swanson street, near the Navy Yard.

The first church built on the west side of the Delaware, was on Tinicum island, by the

Swedes, and consecrated September 4th, 1646. Their increasing numbers from emigration, and natural causes, and the extension of their settlement up the Delaware and Schuylkill, requiring in a few years a more convenient and central place of worship, a block-house was erected on the shore of the Delaware, near to where the present Swedish church stands, in Southwark, and was consecrated in the summer of 1677. By that time, the Swedes had settled as far up as Pennipack, and Neshaminy, the falls of Schuylkill, and through the peninsula or neck, below where Philadelphia now stands, in Wicococa, Moyamensing, and Passajung, in all about twenty families. The present Swedish church was consecrated 2d July, 1700, and for many years was the only place of worship for the foreign emigrants, on both sides of the Delaware and Schuylkill. For nearly fifty years, divine worship was performed in the Swedish language. The Rev. Dr. Collin was the rector for more than half a century.

The Swedes have also a church in Kingsessing, about six miles from the city, and one in Merion township, Philadelphia county, of both of which Dr. Collin was rector.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

[Roman Catholic.]

Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.

Is a splendid Gothic chapel, with projecting angles, surmounted by corresponding turrets. The gable end of the main building faces the street, from which it is entered by a noble flight of steps. The windows are composed of

stained glass, and the interior is decorated with several appropriate pictures. The outside of the building is stuccoed in imitation of granite, which gives to the whole an appearance every way attractive.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Fourth street, between Race and Vine.

This is also a Roman Catholic chapel, handsomely constructed.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Willing's Alley, between Walnut, Spruce, Third and Fourth streets.

This is a new and elegant building, erected on the site of the old one-story house, in which the congregation formerly worshipped.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Fourth street, above Spruce.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Corner of Spruce and Sixth streets.

These, and one at Fairmount, are the only Catholic churches within the bounds of the city and incorporated districts.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Corner of Locust and Tenth streets.

This is a very chaste and beautiful specimen of the Grecian Doric, with a handsome portico, upon which are placed four marble columns,

supporting an entablature of elegant proportions. The entire structure, surrounded as it is by a light and airy iron railing, has a very imposing appearance.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Fronting on Washington Square.

This is perhaps the most elegant structure yet erected by the Presbyterians. It consists of brick walls stuccoed in imitation of marble; and it resembles in form and decorations one of the Ionic temples at Athens.

FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Arch street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

This church deserves especial notice, as it is one of the very few in Philadelphia which are decorated with spires. Its structure in general is neat, and admirably adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The other Presbyterian churches are :

The Second, in Seventh street, near Arch, a handsome structure.

The Third, corner of Fourth and Pine street.

The Fourth, corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets.

The Sixth, in Spruce street, near Seventh.

The Seventh, in Ranstead's court, in the rear of Chesnut street, west of Fourth.

The Eighth, Spruce street, near Third.

The Ninth, Thirteenth street, above Market.

The Tenth, corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets.

The Eleventh, Vine street, above Thirteenth.

The Twelfth, Cedar street, above Twelfth.

The Thirteenth, Lombard street, near Schuylkill Second.

The Central, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets.

The Central, Coates street, between Third and Fourth.

The Western. *The Franklin Street.*

The First, (Northern Liberties,) Buttonwood street, near Sixth.

The Second, (do.,) Sixth street, above Green,

The First, (Southwark,) German street, between Third and Fourth.

The Second, (do.,) corner of Second street and Moyamensing road.

The First, (Kensington,) Palmer street.

The Fairmount.

The Associate, Walnut street, above Fourth.

The Reformed, Twelfth street, below Market.

The Reformed, Cherry street, near Eleventh.

DUTCH REFORMED.

The First, Crown street, near Race.

The Second, corner of Tenth and Filbert.

The First, (African,) Seventh street, below South.

The Second, (do.,) St. Mary street, above Sixth.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First, Second street, near Arch.

The Second, Budd street, above Poplar lane.

The Third, Second street, below Queen.

The New Market Street.

The Fifth, Sansom street, above Eighth.

The Spruce Street, Spruce, below Fourth.

The Central, N.E. cor. Thirteenth and Race.

The Moyamensing, Ninth street, below Shippen.

The Seventh Street, Seventh street, near Callowhill.

The Tenth, Lawrence street, above Green.

The Eleventh, Cherry and Fifth streets.

The Union, (African,) Little Pine street, near Seventh.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

St. George's, Fourth street, above Race.

St. John Street, St. John, above Beaver.

Ebenezer, Christian street, below Fourth.

Kensington, corner of Queen and Marlboro streets.

Salem, Thirteenth street, below Spruce.

Union, Fourth street, above Market.

Nazareth, Thirteenth street, near Vine.

Fifth Street, Fifth, near Green.

Eighth Street, Eighth, above Noble.

St. Paul's, Catherine street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Harmony, Budd street, above Brown.

Fairmount.

Western, or *Brickmakers'*, Schuylkill Third street, below Walnut.

East Kensington.

Wesley Chapel, corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Market streets.

African, Sixth street, near Lombard.

Wesleyan, (African,) Lombard street, below Sixth.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSES.

Corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

Washington Square.

Twelfth street, below Market.
Sixth street and Noble.
Corner of Ninth and Spruce streets.
Cherry street, near Fifth.
Green street, near Fourth.
Corner of Fifth and Arch streets.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First, South street, below Tenth.

GERMAN REFORMED.

The First, Race street, below Fourth.

INDEPENDENT.

Broad street, below Chesnut.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

Cherry street, near Third.
Church alley, between Second and Third.
Pear street, above Dock.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Evangelical Church of St. John, Race street near Fifth.

St. Matthew's, New street, near Fourth.

St. Michael's, corner of Appletree alley and Fifth street.

Zion, corner of Fourth and Cherry streets.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

Race street, near Second.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

Fourth street, below German.

MARINERS' CHURCHES.

Bethel, (Methodist,) corner of Shippen and Swanson streets.

Eastburn, Water street, near Chesnut.

Bethel, (Baptist,) Water street, near Race.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

The First, Lombard street, below Fifth.

The Second, Callowhill street, below Fifth.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.

Chesnut street, above Sixth.

This establishment was founded in 1791—rebuilt in 1805—and, with all its scenery, &c., destroyed by fire in 1821. On the 2nd of December, 1822, the present building was thrown open to the public. It has a front on Chesnut street, of ninety-two feet in length, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The centre building is flanked by two wings, decorated with niches containing emblematic figures of tragedy and comedy, and basso relievo, representing the tragic and comic muses, with the attributes of Apollo. In front of the main building is an arcade, which supports a screen of marble columns, and a plain entablature.

The approach to the boxes is from Chesnut street, through a close arcade of five entrances,

which open into a vestibule 58 feet long, by 8 in width. There are three rows of boxes, which, with the pit and gallery, will accommodate upwards of two thousand persons.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

This house was built in 1814, by Victor Pepin, the famous equestrian, who employed it for several years as a circus. It was subsequently altered so as to admit of dramatic, as well as equestrian performances: the latter, however, were entirely discontinued prior to 1828, when the structure was completely renovated, and prepared for dramatic representations exclusively. Its present front is of blue marble, supported in the centre by eight columns of the same material, which divide the grand entrance into three passages leading to the boxes and pit. Previously to its last alteration, the establishment was known as the "Olympic Theatre," which, owing to its varied entertainments, was, for a long time, an object of great attraction.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Arch street, above Sixth.

Erected in 1828, by a joint stock company. Its front, as well as the pillars which support a Doric frieze, is of marble, and is decorated by an alto relievo, representing Apollo, by Gevelot. The interior is finished in a handsome and appropriate style. This establishment is seldom open, excepting when the

Chesnut street theatre is closed—as the managers of the latter have become the lessees of the Arch street house.

During the winter of 1839–40, it was occupied by a company of German amateurs, whose performances were in their native language.

SUMMER THEATRE.

Chesnut street, below Ninth.

This was formerly employed as an equestrian circus; but has recently been altered and adapted to dramatic entertainments, chiefly of a musical description.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Northern Liberties.

Is a wooden building, originally erected in 1828, for an equestrian company. It has since been fitted up for dramatic performances.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

Ninth street, below Chesnut.

For more than half a century, Peale's Museum, by which name this establishment was known previously to its incorporation, has been celebrated as a repository of curiosities, both in nature and art. After undergoing various mutations, from the hall of the Philosophical Society to the State House, and thence to the Arcade, where it assumed its present appellation, it has at length, it is hoped, found a permanent resting place.

In 1838, the building now occupied by the

Philadelphia Museum was commenced at the northeast corner of Ninth and George streets, after a design by Isaac Holden. It was completed in the following year, when the entire collection which forms the Museum, was transferred from the Arcade, and the hall opened for exhibition shortly afterwards. It consists of one immense structure, 238 feet in length, and 70 in breadth, and two stories high.

With the exception of its gigantic dimensions, there is nothing in its exterior particularly striking. In point of architectural beauty, the Museum hall is inferior to many other public buildings in the city; and, but for its unusual size, it would fail to attract attention. The interior, however, compensates in a great measure for its outward deficiencies. The apartment devoted to the museum is on the second floor, and, with the exception of a small space at the western end, occupied by the staircase, is co-extensive with the building, and of a corresponding height. On each side, along the entire length of the hall, and at an elevation above the floor of some ten or twelve feet, a gallery of about fifteen feet in width is erected, which is effectually screened by a balustrade nearly breast high, extending the whole length of the room.

The galleries are supported by square uprights, which serve the purpose of bases for the beautiful columns, which reach to, and sustain the ceiling. If the hall is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed, as it really is, the arrangement of its contents is no less admirable, in every sense of the term. The cases containing the various objects of curiosity, are situated between the

windows, both on the floor and in the galleries. These project some eight or ten feet from the walls, and are glazed on all their exposed sides; and thus, while they protect, do not obstruct the view of various objects within. The distribution of the infinite variety of specimens in every department of science and the arts, and the systematic arrangement of the whole collection, cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and especially those who are experimentally acquainted with such things.

In addition to the articles which legitimately belong to a museum, other and varied objects lend their aid to gratify the visiter. These, combined with occasional musical entertainments, and the vast concourse of well dressed persons who nightly assemble here, render this branch of the establishment peculiarly attractive.

Attached to the museum, on the ground floor, at the eastern end of the building, is an extensive and commodious lecture-room, with seats arranged in form of an amphitheatre.

The remainder of the ground floor is appropriated to Mr. Dunn's magnificent

CHINESE COLLECTION,

Which presents a most splendid array of unique and interesting objects in every department of Chinese domestic economy, and illustrates, most satisfactorily, the manners, customs, and habits of that remarkable people. The general structure of the room and the disposition of the show cases do not differ materially from the museum above. The whole is well calculated for displaying the articles to the best advantage.

The saloon, which is one hundred and sixty-three feet in length, on George street, and seventy in width on Ninth street, contains, at present, *fifty-three* cases, in which most of this vast collection is arranged for exhibition. It comprises figures in wax, male and female, of all classes of Chinese society, in their appropriate costume; household furniture; implements of trade; manufactures of all kinds; military weapons; personal and other ornaments; specimens in every department of natural history; paintings, and other works of art—altogether forming one of the most delightful and instructive exhibitions in which our city abounds.

The collection was made by Nathan Dunn, Esq., during a residence of several years in China—to whose assiduous labours the public is indebted for the rare gratification which all experience on viewing this admirable combination of all that is beautiful and interesting in an empire whose character and condition are thus rendered familiar to us; and whose political existence is now menaced for daring to maintain its laws in opposition to the European opium traffickers, and their equally base supporters.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Chesnut street, above Tenth.

This institution was founded in 1805, by a company of gentlemen, mostly amateurs. Its collection of pictures and other works of art, is extensive, and, with a few exceptions, valuable. It comprises, in addition to its stock pic-

tures, a large collection of plaster casts. Among the paintings of a superior class, of which there are many in the academy, the following deserve especial notice : Death on the Pale Horse, by West—Christ entering Jerusalem, by Haydon—Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David—Dead Man raised by touching the Prophet's Bones; and others. The academy is open daily.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

311 *Chesnut street, in front of the preceding.*

This active and meritorious institution has been in existence only a few years; but such is the zeal with which its affairs have been conducted, and such the industry of its active members, nearly all of whom are artists, that it has already assumed a position far in advance of its cotemporaries.

The hall of the society, just completed, is designed for the exhibition of the works of its members, and others. It consists of one apartment, forty by fifty feet, well lighted during the day by a lantern in the centre of the roof, and at night by gas. The exhibition usually commences in the month of May, and continues open to the public for six or eight weeks.

One of the leading objects of this society is to provide a fund for the support of decayed artists. This alone is a sufficient apology for its establishment; but when superadded to the other, that of improving public taste, it cannot fail to receive that support and countenance from the community which are requisite to enable the institute to accomplish all its ends and aims.

ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.

Arcade—Chesnut street.

This is also a new institution, established May, 1840. Its first public exhibition, which was numerously attended, was opened in April, and closed on the 10th June, of the same year. The objects of this association, similar in some respects to those of the Artists' Fund Society, are essentially different in others: while the latter makes provision for the future wants of aged and infirm members, the former contributes to the *present* support of its professional members, in a manner least repugnant to their feelings, by the purchase of their works, to which all the available funds of the institution are to be applied. The pictures thus acquired by the society are annually distributed by lot among its amateur members.

The plan is excellent, and if judiciously carried out, and divested of its lottery feature, cannot fail to prove advantageous, in every point of view, to the artists themselves, whose works, thus diffused throughout the community, will create and extend among its members a love for the art of painting, and a corresponding respect and regard for its professors.

SULLY AND EARLE'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Chesnut street, above Fifth.

This is a neat saloon, well filled with choice paintings, chiefly by Mr. Thomas Sully.

WEST'S PICTURE.

Spruce street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The immense picture of Christ Healing in the Temple, presented by the late Benjamin West to the Pennsylvania Hospital, forms one of the leading objects to which the attention of strangers should be directed.

This painting is equally deemed by the connoisseur and the uninitiated, one of the finest productions of its distinguished author.

PANORAMA BUILDING.

Ninth street, below Chesnut.

This is a large circular building, designed for the exhibition of panoramic pictures, for which it is well fitted, both in structure and locality.

DIORAMA.

Sansom street, above Eighth.

This has been long used for the display of large paintings. The beautiful picture of the Departure of the Israelites, and several other similar works of art, have been successively exhibited here.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Without any especial pretension to architectural beauty, the Hall of the Musical Fund Society claims attention as the centre around

which the musical talent of the city revolves, and to which the lovers of music are accustomed to repair.

Constructed with particular reference to its primary object, for which it is admirably adapted, the hall is almost constantly employed, either by its owners, or by professional individuals, whose musical entertainments scarcely ever fail to gratify the immense number of persons who usually attend on those occasions. In addition to the cultivation and improvement of public taste, another leading object of the society is to provide a fund for the future aid and support of such of its aged or infirm members and their families, as may require relief. To this benevolent feature in the organization of the society, may be fairly ascribed the great success which has uniformly attended its efforts for the establishment and augmentation of this fund, which, while it serves as a bond of union among its more fortunate members, stimulates the recipients of its bounty to increased diligence in ministering to the gratification of its supporters; and thus, by a system of perfect reciprocity, all sense of obligation that might be entertained by either party, is entirely effaced.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

There are several Botanic gardens in the vicinity of the city, at some of which musical and other entertainments are occasionally given.

M'ARAN'S GARDEN.

Filbert, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets.

Forms now the chief attraction in this way. It is open every day and evening ; when, in addition to the great variety of beautiful plants, the visitor is entertained by music, fireworks, &c.

BARTRAM'S GARDEN.

West side of the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry.

Contains a vast collection of exotic and indigenous plants. Among the trees is an immense cypress, brought from the Oregon mountains, when a mere twig : it now measures twenty-seven feet in circumference, three feet from the ground. The railroad cars to Wilmington pass through the grounds, and afford the means of reaching this delightful spot.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN.

Federal, between Ashton and Schuylkill Front streets.

Is also a very attractive place, being well supplied with plants and shrubbery of all kinds, and kept in the most perfect order.

PARKER'S GARDEN,

Corner of Prime and Tenth streets,

BUIST'S GARDEN,

Lombard street, near Tenth,

HIBBERT'S GARDEN,

Thirteenth street, above South,

Also deserve attention.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

West side of the Schuylkill, opposite South street.

This immense structure, as its name imports, is designed for the reception of such of the destitute poor of the city and county of Philadelphia as may choose to avail themselves of its accommodations. It consists of a centre building with wings, flanked by two others, in addition to two extensive structures, wholly detached from the rest, one at each end of the vast pile. The centre building is two, and the others three stories high: the whole faces the Schuylkill, and presents the appearance of a miniature city, when viewed from the opposite bank. The building, with the necessary enclosures, cover nearly ten of the one hundred and eighty acres which belong to, and surround the establishment. The site is considerably elevated above the river bank, and commands an extensive view of the city and adjacent country.

The arrangements of the building within are on a scale corresponding with its exterior: the men's dining-room, on the first floor, being

sufficient to accommodate upwards of five hundred persons. The objects of this institution are rather more comprehensive than those of most others of the kind. In addition to its uses as a mere alms-house, there are workshops in which many of the inmates are employed—an asylum, and a school for male and female children—an obstetric apartment, with the requisite appliances—an extensive library, both medical and miscellaneous—a depository for the manufactures of the house and others of a like nature. As the whole establishment is kept in excellent order, and provided with every necessary convenience for the comfort and accommodation of its inmates, it is not surprising that many should partake of its ample provisions. The average number of paupers who are sheltered in this establishment, is about fifteen hundred, which is greatly augmented on the approach of winter, and diminished on the return of spring. The house is governed by twelve citizens, elected by the joint votes of the city and district corporations. The services performed by these gentlemen, though arduous, are gratuitous. They appoint the superintendent, matron, and all the subordinate officers and attendants, regulate its fiscal affairs, and direct all such other matters as belong to the general management of the institution.

FRIENDS' ALMS-HOUSE.

Walnut street, below Fourth.

This building is remarkable for its antique appearance. No one who visits the neighbourhood can fail to observe its moss-covered roof,

scarcely beyond his reach, and the time-worn steps which lead to its reversed front. The various tenements into which the structure is divided, fronts on a hollow square, used in common by their tenants, who are variously occupied: some in the practice of their trade, others in the cultivation of their little garden spots, and such other light employments as their decayed strength will permit. In this way the inhabitants of this little community partly maintain themselves. This establishment was formed and is supported by the Society of Friends, who thus relieve the county from the expense of maintaining the indigent members of that society.

HALL OF THE INDIGENT WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Cherry, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets.

This is a neat two-story building, erected expressly for the accommodation of such females of respectable character, not less than sixty years of age, as may be unable to maintain themselves. On entering the establishment, each inmate is required to consign her property to the institution; and to pay thirty dollars, or fifty dollars, if no property is brought. These regulations refer to such as are entirely dependent upon the institution: others are admitted as boarders, but not to the exclusion of the former. Visitors are treated with respect and attention, and are conducted through any part of the building they may be disposed to

examine. By a strict course of discipline, and a rigid observance of the rules, perfect harmony is preserved among the inmates, who appear to be quite contented with their lot.

PHILADELPHIA ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Adjoining the preceding.

This truly admirable institution occupies a new building erected on the site of one which, with twenty-three of its inmates, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of January 23d, 1822. The new building, from a design by Strickland, is fire-proof—the basement being arched, and the stairs of stone. The object of this society is not only to provide a home for orphans, but also the means of educating them. It has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and it still continues, with unabated energy, its benevolent labours.

The following are some of the particulars in relation to the awful catastrophe just alluded to. At the time of its occurrence, there were ninety orphans in the family; and of those who escaped, few saved more than the clothes in which they slept. In this condition they fled to the Widows' Asylum; but such was the sympathy and liberality extended towards them by the citizens, that before night, comfortable accommodations were provided for all. The fire was first discovered by the matron, who immediately aroused the children, and assisted them in escaping. The stair-case was soon filled with smoke, and crowded with little crea-

tures, who, seeing the light reflected from the adjoining houses, and probably suffering from the intense cold, could with difficulty be persuaded to leave the house.

By this time, three of the watchmen of the neighborhood had reached the spot, by whose assistance the matron succeeded in saving most of the younger children. Owing to the smoke, neither of the men reached the third story. The last child saved, was handed through a window by one of the watchmen to another, who stood on the roof of the porch, and passed by him to some persons below; when, observing the stairs were on fire, they were obliged to retreat. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reach the windows of the second story, from without, which failed from the want of a ladder of sufficient length; and the little sufferers that remained in the second and third stories were left to their fates. From the testimony produced before the committee of investigation, it was conjectured that this painful calamity originated from the improper arrangement of the masonry in the kitchen.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Corner of Spruce and Seventh streets.

This is a Catholic institution, whose objects are in all respects similar to those of the preceding, with this difference only, that its inmates consist of the children of Catholic parents exclusively. Its house is a handsome brick building, resembling an ordinary dwelling house of the large kind.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Chesnut, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Is established in what is generally known as the "Gothic mansion," which has been renovated and adapted to the purposes for which it is now appropriated. This, as well as the

ORPHANS' ASYLUM OF ST. MARY,

Fifth street, near Pine,

Is also devoted to the care and instruction of the children of Catholics.

SHELTER FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

Thirteenth street, near Willow.

This institution, as its name implies, is intended for the reception and education of colored orphans. It was established many years since, by some benevolent ladies of the Society of Friends, who, after surmounting many difficulties, succeeded in erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of their numerous dependents. The building was scarcely completed, when it was attacked by a lawless mob, and, but for the timely and energetic interference of some spirited gentlemen of the neighborhood, would have been entirely demolished. Despite all these adverse circumstances, the institution has advanced with a

steady pace, and is now quietly engaged in the prosecution of its laudable designs.

NAVAL ASYLUM, OR MARINE HOSPITAL.

Gray's Ferry Road, below South street.

This is designed as a home for the veterans of the navy. It was originally projected by the officers, who, with the common sailors, have for many years contributed to a fund for the erection and support of the establishment.

The edifice, composed of white marble, three hundred and eighty-six feet in front, consists of a centre building, one hundred and forty-two feet in front, and one hundred and seventy-five in depth, with two extensive wings. The centre, which is embellished by a handsome portico and entablature, supported by eight Ionic columns, projects, both in front and rear, beyond the line of the wings, to which balconies, extending their entire length, and resting upon iron pillars, are affixed. The centre basement contains a refectory, one hundred and thirteen feet in length, a kitchen, and a furnace, by which the various apartments are warmed. The principal floor contains eight rooms, which are occupied by the keeper and his assistants; a chapel in the rear, lighted from above, and several other apartments for the surgeons, apothecaries, &c. The second story is divided into dormitories, baths, &c.

The wings, which are three stories high, contain halls, offices, operating rooms, workshops, &c. There are one hundred and eighty dormitories, capable of lodging about four

hundred persons. All the apartments are vaulted; and the stairs being of marble, are thus rendered fire-proof. The whole is surrounded by ornamented grounds, and the front protected by a neat and substantial iron railing, resting upon a brick foundation. The entire cost of the establishment is about 300,000 dollars. Its site is well chosen; and the country around it, from its great beauty, is calculated to give it an imposing appearance.

PRESTON RETREAT.

Hamilton street, near Schuylkill Third.

This is a beautiful marble building, now in course of construction. It is designed, by its benevolent founder, Mr. Preston, for the reception and accommodation of indigent widows, and such married women as have become destitute by the neglect of their husbands.

ASYLUM FOR LOST CHILDREN.

Commerce street, above Fifth.

This is a building appropriated to the reception of lost children, to which the parents or guardians of such children usually repair, and there find the object of their search.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Corner of Broad and Pine streets.

The "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," generally so called, was incorporated in 1821—and is

supported by voluntary contributions from citizens, and annual appropriations by the state legislature. Several of the pupils are maintained by their friends, others by the states of New Jersey and Maryland.

The main building, at present occupied by the institution, was completed in 1825, since which time, extensive additions have been made in the rear, and the whole is now well adapted to the various purposes for which it was designed. The system of instruction pursued here, is similar to that of Abbe De L'Epee and Abbe Sicard of Paris. In addition to the culture bestowed upon the moral and intellectual faculties of the pupils, they are each taught some mechanical trade, by which they may support themselves in after life. The public exhibitions, which take place on the afternoon of every Thursday, and to which access may be had on application to one of the managers, are exceedingly interesting. They develop fully and satisfactorily, the system by which the pupils are taught to communicate their ideas to others; and the process by which they are enabled to attain an elevation in point of moral and intellectual improvement, truly astonishing.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

Race street, near Schuylkill Third.

The edifice in which the institution and its interesting pupils are now comfortably established, is built of brick, stuccoed in imitation

of marble, and occupies a lot 247 feet on Race, and 220 on Third street. In front is an extensive esplanade, decorated with flower gardens, and in the rear are the play grounds of the pupils, who are provided with the usual appliances for gymnastic exercises. The plan of the building, which was designed and erected expressly for the institution, is admirably adapted to all its purposes. Besides the hall, which contains the school, exhibition, and lodging rooms, there is a commodious brick building, erected for the accommodation of the various trades in which the pupils are engaged, when not otherwise employed.

It is to the indefatigable exertions of the late Julius R. Friedlander, aided by some benevolent individuals, among whom the venerable John Vaughan stands conspicuous, that this admirable charity owes its foundation; and it is also indebted to the liberality of the state, and to the munificent bequests of William Young Birch, and others, for the means of its future support.

By this excellent establishment, from forty to fifty blind children, of both sexes, are not only rendered happy in themselves, and useful to society, but are taught to execute many ingenious works, with an accuracy and delicacy which the clear sighted can scarcely excel.

Some are excellent musicians, others arithmeticians, printers, weavers, brush makers—in short, there is no employment beyond their power of attainment. All are instructed in reading, geography, and arithmetic: some write poetry and compose music; others are versed in geography, and its kindred sciences.

Their exhibitions never fail to delight the numerous visitors by whom they are attended.

The principal of the institution, Dr. Rhoads, is indefatigable in his attention to strangers, and takes pleasure in displaying to the curious all the interesting objects of his establishment.

A public examination takes place at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the second Friday in each month. Tickets of admission may be procured at the store of Mrs. Hobson, No. 196 Chesnut street.

WILLS'S HOSPITAL.

Race, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

Mr. James Wills, a member of the Society of Friends, bequeathed to the city, as trustee, one hundred and eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and supporting a place of refuge for the indigent lame and blind of the city and county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to his injunction, the city authorities caused a suitable edifice to be constructed in Race street ; and the establishment soon after went into operation. The exterior of the building is of a beautiful sandstone, of very peculiar colour, two stories high, and appropriately arranged within. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the whole presents an appearance of great neatness and good order.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.

This really admirable institution was founded through the instrumentality of Doctors Franklin and Bond, who, by petition from themselves and others, to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1750, procured a donation of £2000, conditioned that a like sum should be raised by private subscription.

These conditions were promptly complied with—a board of managers chosen, and a house hired, in which patients were received, in 1752. Increasing funds enabled the managers to purchase the lot on which the present edifice is erected. Their grounds were subsequently enlarged by a grant from the proprietaries, and in 1755, the foundation of the hospital was commenced. Further purchases extended the hospital grounds to a fraction above thirteen acres, which, with the elevation and magnitude of the buildings, environed with fine forest trees, gives an airy and imposing appearance to the whole.

In front, and to the south of the hospital, in a fine area, stands a full length statue of William Penn, in bronzed lead.

The hospital contains an anatomical museum, and a library amounting to upwards of eight thousand volumes. The works in this collection are chiefly on subjects appropriate to the institution.

It would exceed our limits to go into detail on this meritorious establishment but we quote

the following from the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Encyclopedia. "There is perhaps no other institution where more attention is paid to cleanliness and the general comfort of the sufferers. The managers are indefatigable in their attention to the interests of the establishment, and the extension and increase of its usefulness. The medical attendants are men of superior abilities, and the steward, nurses, and care-takers, well qualified for the duties of their offices."

The managers of this hospital have just completed an extensive and commodious house for the reception of their insane patients and residents. By this arrangement, this branch of the establishment will be wholly detached from the old one in Pine street. The new building is situated in Blockley township, between the Haverford and Westchester roads, about two miles west of the Market street bridge.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Corner of St. Andrew and Schuylkill Fourth streets.

This extensive building was erected by the board of health, for the reception of yellow fever patients.

The city having for many years escaped this awful visitation, the building has, for the most part of the time, remained unoccupied, except by those having charge of it. It is occasionally used as a small-pox hospital, &c.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

Fifth street, opposite Independence Square.

This praiseworthy institution was established in 1786, with the design of affording relief to the indigent sick, who receive medicine and advice gratuitously.

It is supported by private contributions and donations from the humane.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY,

37 North Front street,

And the

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY,

98 Shippen street,

Are designed for the same object, and are maintained by means similar to those of the Philadelphia Dispensary.

ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

Near the village of Frankford.

This establishment, though five miles distant from Philadelphia, may be regarded as one of its institutions.

It was founded in 1814, by members of the Society of Friends—and the buildings, which cost about \$60,000, were soon after completed.

The asylum is under the direction of twelve managers. Like the Pennsylvania Hospital, the asylum is, in every respect, a perfect pattern of cleanliness and good order. Here "there is a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place."

CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL.

Cherry street, between Third and Fourth.

Was founded by Dr. John Kearsley, for the relief of aged females, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Subsequent additions to the funds of the institution have enabled the managers to erect a convenient building for its accommodation.

GERMAN SOCIETY'S HALL.

Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut.

This is a neat two-story brick building, the upper part of which is occupied by the society as a place of meeting, and the lower part by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, as an office.

In addition to the benevolent institutions we have described, the following deserve notice :

American Sunday School Union, 146 Chesnut street, whence immense quantities of books, &c., designed for the use of Sunday School teachers and scholars, are distributed in all directions.

Philadelphia Bible Society—Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 158 Market street.

Board of Missions, (Presbyterian,) 29 Sansom street.

Baptist Tract Society, 21 South Fourth street.

Board of Education, (Presbyterian,) 29 Sansom street.

Philadelphia Tract Society, 13 North Seventh street.

Union Benevolent Association, corner of Eighth and Lodge, near Chesnut street.

Home Missionary Society, 134 Chesnut street.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society, 27 Sansom street.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, 31 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia City Mission, Lombard street, above Ninth.

Pennsylvania Missionary Society, Market street.

Missionary Society of St. James—Philadelphia Education Society, 134 Chesnut street.

Seaman's Friend Society, 121 South Second street.

Seaman's Friend Society, or *Girard House*, 23 North Water street.

Foster Home, Chesnut street, near Schuylkill Fourth street.

Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Schuylkill Second street.

Clarkson Hall, 10 Cherry street.

Franklin Free School, 430 North Third street.

Fuel Saving Society, corner of Locust and Schuylkill Seventh streets.

House of Industry, 7 Ranstead's court, Fourth street, above Chesnut.

Infant School, No. 1, Thirteenth street, near Race.

Philadelphia Institute, Filbert street, above Eleventh.

St. Mary's Free School, 104 South Fifth street.

Evangelical Society, for promoting Christianity among the poor in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Young Men's Missionary Society.

Female Missionary Society.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Common Prayer Book Society.

Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.

Episcopal Female Tract Society.

Religious Tract Society.

Mosheim Society.

Female Society for the Education of the Heathen.

Education Society, for preparing young men for the Ministry.

Philadelphia Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Pennsylvania Peace Society.

Pennsylvania Temperance Society.

Young Men's Temperance Society.

Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Public Schools.

Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of Charity Schools.

Philadelphia Auxiliary Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, &c.

Union Society for the instruction of poor female children.

Aimwell School Society.

Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor.

Provident Society, for the employment of the poor.

Female Society, whose objects are similar to those of the preceding.

City Soup Societies.

Humane Society, for restoring drowned persons.

St. Andrew's Society, for aiding Scotchmen in distress.

St. George's Society.

Welch Society.

Hibernian Society.

German Society.

The five last mentioned societies were formed for the relief of foreign emigrants.

Philadelphia Society, for alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons.

Pennsylvania Society, for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and for the improvement of the African Race.

And about forty *Masonic Lodges*, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Society of "Odd Fellows," whose object and discipline are similar to those of other Masonic institutions. They have a fine hall in Fifth street, below Walnut.

Franklin Fund, bequeathed by Dr. Franklin, for aiding young mechanics in commencing business.

Scott Fund, for the same purpose.

Bleakly Fund, for the relief of persons in the City Hospital.

Carter and Petty Fund, for supplying the poor with bread.

Keble Fund, for such charitable purposes as the clergy of the Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia may determine.

Adelphi School, for the instruction of poor children.

Friends' School, for the gratuitous education of the blacks.

Ship Masters' Society, for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children.

Pilots' Society, similar to the above.

Mariners' Society, for the relief of sick members, and the assistance of their families.

Stone Cutters' Society, for the relief of poor and distressed stone cutters, their widows and children, and other purposes.

Master Bricklayers' Society, similar to the preceding.

Philadelphia Typographical Society, for mutual benefit, and to regulate the prices of work.

Master Taylors' Society.

Provident Society of House Carpenters.

Master Mechanics' Beneficial Society.

Philanthropic Society, for the relief of sick members, and other purposes.

Columbian Benevolent Society.

American Beneficial Society.

St. Tammany Benevolent Society.

Northern Liberties Benevolent Society.

Union Beneficial Society.

Philadelphia Benevolent Society.

American Friendly Institution.

Friendly Society of Philadelphia.

Union Society of Philadelphia.
Independent Benevolent Society.
Pennsylvania Benefit Society.
Friendly Society.
United German Benefit Society.
German American Mutual Assistance Society.
Caledonian Society.
Scotts' Thistle Society.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
Societe Française de Bienfaisance.
Association of the Friends of Ireland.
Croghan Benevolent Society.
Olive Branch Society.
Rising Star Benevolent Society.
United States Benevolent Association.
Warren Beneficial Society.

PUBLIC PRISONS.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Coates street, west of Broad.

To the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, belongs the credit of introducing the existing Penitentiary System—not only in Pennsylvania, or the United States, but of the civilized world—so far as that system has been adopted. It was in Philadelphia that the first essay was thus made towards an amelioration of the sanguinary penal codes of Europe, which no longer disfigure the jurisprudence of our state.

On the first introduction of this system into Pennsylvania, the Walnut street Prison, which stood immediately opposite the State House garden, was employed as a Penitentiary : but a new and greatly improved structure for such an establishment, has been erected, and is now fully organised in all its parts.

It is an immense building, from a design by Haviland ; and in point both of magnitude and as a sample of the artist's skill, deserves attention. In the general arrangement of the several parts, strength, convenience, and economy, are judiciously combined.

The whole front externally, has the appearance of an extensive and solid edifice.

One strong entrance in character with the architectural composition, is a conspicuous feature in the front. There is a strong stationary wrought iron grating or portcullis over the gateway, which affords light to the entrance : between it and the rear gate, is sufficient room for a team and wagon to stand, that will admit of the keeper securing the front gate previous to the opening of the rear one.

The watch towers command, from their height and position, the inside and outside of the external walls : their entrance is by means of two strong doors, hung of a sufficient distance apart to allow of entering the outside one and securing it previously to opening the inside one.

The exterior wall is estimated at thirty feet high from the level of the ground on the inside, and covered with an inclined coping that projects on the inside four feet, that will frustrate any attempt to climb over it. This wall encloses an area of 650 feet square, in which

the cells are disposed. Every window in the front building is constructed with an iron grating, and the doors well bolted and locked, on the most improved plan; and every other necessary precaution adopted to render the prison secure.

By the distribution of the several blocks of cells, forming so many radiating lines to the observatory or watch house, which is equal in width to one of those blocks, a watchman can, from one point, command a view of the extremity of the passages of the cells, or traverse under cover unobserved by the prisoners, and overlook every cell: when they are exercising in their yards, the same watchman, by walking round a platform three feet wide, constructed on the outside of this watch room, situated on a level with the first floor, can see into every yard, and detect any prisoner that may attempt to scale the minor walls.

Each building contains 36 cells, 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with an exercising yard to each. The partition walls between the cells are 18 inches in thickness, and their foundation three feet deep: the wall next the passage is of similar thickness and depth. The exterior wall 2 feet 3 inches thick, and 4 feet below the level of the yard. In each cell there is a floor of masonry, 18 inches in thickness, on which is laid long curb-stones, 10 inches thick, that extend the whole width of the cells, and terminating under the partition wall, which effectually prevent escape by excavation. The windows are inserted in the barrelled ceiling, and formed by a convex reflector of eight inches in diameter, termed *dead eyes*. This gives ample light to the cells, from a position

the best for ventilation and the admission of light, and desirable from its being out of the reach of the prisoners climbing up to escape, or to converse from one cell to that of another. This glass is hung up at the apex of a cast iron cone that is securely fixed in the solid masonry of the ceiling, and is a cheap and excellent window. A simple bed is provided, that is hung against the wall, to which it is made to button in the day time, with the bedding enclosed in it, out of the way.

The wall next the passage contains, annexed to each cell, a feeding drawer and peep hole. The drawer is of cast iron, six inches deep and sixteen wide, projecting of sufficient depth into the cell to form, when closed, a table of twelve inches from the surface of the wall, on the inside, from which the prisoner eats his meals. This drawer, on the back, is made with a *stop*, that, when drawn out by the keeper in the passage, for the purpose of depositing food or raiment, closes the aperture behind, and consequently prevents the prisoner seeing the superintendent, or receiving by this opportunity, any thing but what is intended for him.

A hollow cone of cast iron is fixed securely in the wall, with its apex next the passage, from which small aperture of one-fourth of an inch in diameter, you command a view of the cell, unobserved by the prisoner. A stopper is slid over this peep hole, and fixed on the outside, so that no person can make use of it but the superintendent. The door of the entrance is next the yard, properly secured with the most approved fastenings, and provided with a wrought-iron grated door, in addition to a strongly framed wooden one ; this wooden door

being kept open in the summer, or when occasion may require, it permits the fresh air to pass into the cell, and the iron grated one secures the prisoner. There is also a strong iron door fixed on the outside wall of the exercising yards.

A reservoir is constructed in the centre of the prison, under the floor of the watch house, arched over, of sufficient capacity for the purposes of the jail : from this basin of water are disposed, under ground, out of reach of the frost, seven cast iron main pipes or sewers, say of eight inches diameter in the bore, one immediately placed under the centre of the passages, into which is connected a pipe of four inches diameter, from each cell, of sufficient height to reach sixteen inches above the floor of the cell, the water being introduced into those pipes, is by means of a ball-cock in the reservoir, regulated to a height level within six inches of the seat or privy in the cell. By this means the pipe is always kept full of water, that prevents the prisoners from speaking through them, and the return of any foul air into the cell. At the extremity of each block of cells is fixed a sluice gate that stops the water, and lets it off as often as may be found necessary, by which means the filth of the pipes are effectually cleansed with rapidity and ease ; and by stopping, it fills the pipe instantaneously with a fresh supply of water. The dirt is carried into a common sewer, and conducted into the culvert of the adjoining street, or a well at the extremity of each radiating block.

The ventilator of the cell is in the form of a funnel, stationed three feet over the seat of the privy, with a small pipe, six inches in diameter,

connected at its apex, through which the air passes from the cell through the ceiling into the open air. The passages are amply lighted, and ventilated by circular window at each end, four feet in diameter, and six conical windows in the ceilings. The arched ceilings of the cells and passages form a solid roof of masonry.

The cells are heated by hot air supplied from two furnaces constructed in the rooms at the end of the buildings next to the observatory. By these means, the objections to the introduction of a separate fire-place to each cell is removed, and less superintendence effected with greater economy, security, and privacy.

A covered way is introduced from each radiating building of the cells to the centre, for the convenience of superintending the prisoners, and conveying their food in bad weather: this cheap screen is covered with a shingled roof, and enclosed by weather-boarded sides, in which are inserted windows, and finished with a floor.

The centre building forms a cover for the reservoir—its basement is a general watch house, and the room over it is a chamber for the accommodation of the under-keepers and watchmen. At the outside of the building, on a level with this floor, is a platform; a bell is hung in the roof for the watchmen and domestic purposes of the institution.

The offices for cooking, washing, and other domestic purposes of the prison, are disposed in the basement of the front building.

The rooms in which those who are to be employed to do the work of cooking, baking, &c., are in the left wing, with a yard and privy annexed to it for their accommodation. The

rooms in the right wing are applied for those purposes in which female domestics are generally employed, such as the washing, ironing, &c.: they are also provided with a separate yard. The access to those rooms in the basement, from the entrance, is by a flight of steps that descend on the right, and on the left by a similar number of steps, you ascend to the rooms on both sides on the first floor, which is five feet above the level of the ground, and entrance over the bake-room, kitchen, &c. The rooms in the left side are appropriated for the officers of the prison, such as the commissioners, clerks, and turnkeys' rooms. They are of suitable dimensions. The rooms on the right side, corresponding to those on the left, are used for the warden and turnkeys' purposes, &c.; and care has been taken to dispose conveniently of such rooms, or stores, that require the keepers' particular superintendence.

In the centre room, over the entrance, is the apothecary's room. It occupies the second floor of the left wing. It is the most healthy and airy situation—is convenient for the care of the warden, and has a private entrance: it is a distinct and separate fire-proof section, without any door, window, or other aperture, connected with the other rooms of the building, provided with a private stone stair-case, and entrance from an external door in the rear, and approachable only through this entrance, except in time of alarm, when the keeper can pass from his chamber, through a fire-proof door into the apothecary's room; thus, in case of any contagious disease in the infirmary, the chance of infection to the residents is greatly diminished.

COUNTY PRISON.

Passyunk road, below Federal street.

If it were admissible to say that the structure and portal of a prison were agreeable, the building now under review deserves attention. The massive vaulting of the great entrances presents a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and is one of the purest examples of that style, in this country.

This prison serves the purpose of the old Arch street Prison, which, since the completion of the new one, has been demolished, and its place is now occupied by handsome dwellings. The County Prison is appropriated to the confinement of persons accused of crimes, previous to trial, and others who are convicted and sentenced for short terms. That part of the house occupied by the prisoners, is divided into two extensive halls, with three tiers of cells on each side. The two upper tiers are approached by means of corridors or galleries extending the entire length of the halls, which are lighted from the roof. The cells resemble those of the State Penitentiary in all respects, except in the mode of lighting them, which is done by means of apertures in the side walls, instead of the roof.

DEBTORS' PRISON.

Next to the County Prison.

This really unique building is an object of universal attention to strangers. The style of

architecture, and the colour of the material of which it is composed, are very peculiar. It is decorated with a portal, consisting of two huge Egyptian columns, composed of red sandstone, supporting a pediment of like dimensions. The remainder of the front partakes of the general character of its entrance, and the whole edifice strongly reminds us of Denon's vivid description of the architectural beauties of ancient Egypt, in the times of the Pharoahs.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At Bush Hill.

This is used for the confinement of disorderly persons, and such as are charged with minor offences.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Corner of Coates street and Ridge road.

This institution, founded by the benevolence of some citizens, is appropriated to the confinement of young delinquents, who, in addition to their moral culture, are taught the various elementary branches of an English education, together with the practice of some useful handicraft.

By the establishment of this institution, the juvenile offender is effectually separated from those adepts in crime, with whom he was formerly incarcerated; and, from its peculiar organization, it obviates not only the painful sentence of infamy which follows a public trial

and conviction, but renders such trial and conviction unnecessary. But the inquiry which precedes admission here, is not necessarily into the guilt or innocence of the subject, with a view to punishment. Such inquiry may be made; and the law provides for the reception of children who have been thus exposed to it, in the regular and accustomed form. Conviction is one of the circumstances which will justify admission here; and there is no other mode in which conviction can take place, except by jury. One class of subjects, therefore, is formed by those who have been regularly tried and condemned. A much larger class happily finds a shelter here, where the inquiry has been directed mainly to the criminal tendency and manifestations of their condition—to their means of support—to the protection and guidance they receive from their natural friends.

If adequate securities against guilt are wanting, and they must in all probability become criminal as well as wretched, they are entitled to a place within these walls, even though they may not have committed specific crimes. The imputation of a crime is not a necessary passport to admission. If it has been committed, it furnishes strong evidence of the absence and necessity of proper guardianship, since it would not have taken place, if neither necessity nor bad example had been the inducement. But it is only in this respect that the crime is adverted to. A child is not the less wretched, because guilty. Its wretchedness alone gives it a just title to reception. The addition of criminality does not take away its claims. Almost every child that steals, is a

vagrant as well as a thief: for theft is the result of a want of honest occupation and support; and a want of honest means of subsistence, is vagrancy. When a commitment, therefore, is made by a magistrate, it is not simply or even necessarily because of a crime, but because of the want and bereavement, of which crime is both the proof and the consequence. It would be equally cruel and unnecessary to subject to trial and conviction, and thus to lasting infamy, when the requisitions of the law are fulfilled without them, and the child is instructed, cherished, saved, without exposing it to the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that there are two motives for its restraint, when one is sufficient.

The system is introduced for the purpose of preventing punishment. It humanely ascribes the errors of early youth, to the unconscious imitation of evil examples, to accident, to the disregard of parents, to any thing rather than moral guilt. It therefore treats them as deficiencies of education, and provides means by which those deficiencies may be supplied. If the parent or the natural friend will show that there are no such deficiencies, or that proofs are wanting to substantiate them, the discipline of the house is at once withheld for other objects.

The house is supported by funds received from the association, by annual donations from the state and county, and by individual donations and bequests. It is governed by one president, two vice presidents, and board of twenty managers, who are assisted in the performance of their duties by a committee of twelve ladies. The domestic establishment

consist of a superintendent, matron, teacher, two physicians, and such attendants as may be deemed necessary. The managers report their transactions annually to the association. The inmates now manufacture shoes, wearing apparel, baskets, book covers, bed ticks, quilts, stockings, shirts, &c., &c. On the expiration of the term of confinement, the boys are apprenticed to respectable mechanics or farmers, and the girls to families, by whom they are taught to perform the customary duties of domestics.

The building is erected on a lot of ground four hundred feet in front, on Coates street, and two hundred and thirty-one in depth—enclosed by a stone wall, two feet thick, and twenty-two feet high. The main building, ninety-two feet in length, fronts the north, and is occupied by the superintendent, managers' rooms, library, &c. The wings contain the dormitories, &c.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Juniper street, opposite S. E. Penn square.

The building in which this school is established, is in the immediate vicinity of the United States mint. Its dimensions are sixty by forty feet and three stories high, with a marble front and handsome Ionic portico. The interior arrangements and apparatus are peculiarly fitted for the uses to which they are

applied. They include a well stored library, philosophical instruments, mineralogical cabinet; and in the upper apartments, an astronomical observatory has been erected, for which the requisite apparatus and furniture are preparing. In this institution, which was opened on the 22nd of October, 1838, are taught ancient and modern languages, belle lettres, mathematics and natural science. None but pupils who shall have attended the primary public schools, for a period of at least six months, are admitted into the high school; an arbitrary prohibition, which if not speedily removed, may ultimately lead to the failure of the establishment. *Any* restriction but such as may be imposed by a want of accommodation, is, we think, inconsistent with the spirit of our school laws, and in direct hostility to the benevolent intentions of their framers.

In addition to the high school, there are distributed throughout the city and districts, several primary schools, which like the former are supported at public expense. In these schools, the usual elementary branches of a good English education are taught. They are situated as follows:—in Ashton street above Lombard; in New Market street above Noble; in Eleventh street corner of Buttonwood; in Chester street corner of Maple; in Race street above Broad; in Eighth corner of Fitzwater; in Second street corner of Masters; in Catherine street above Third; and at No. 432 North Third street.

CEMETERIES.

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LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Ridge Road, three miles N. W. of the city.

This celebrated burial place was originally the country seat of one of the opulent citizens of Philadelphia. It was afterwards occupied by numerous tenants as a public garden, college, &c., when in 1836 it was finally purchased by some gentlemen of the city who formed themselves into a joint stock company, and laid it out as a public cemetery, having first obtained an act of incorporation. The cemetery of Laurel Hill is situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill at a mean elevation of eighty or ninety feet above the river. Its surface is exceedingly undulating, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and enriched by a vast number of forest and ornamental trees: the whole presenting a *coup d'œil*, at once impressive and grand in a high degree. It is the most extensive cemetery in the vicinity of Philadelphia, having a front on the Ridge road, of two hundred and nineteen feet and extending from that road to the river bank, with an area of about twenty acres. The irregularity of the ground renders it extremely picturesque, and its beauty is still farther enhanced by the varied foliage of its numerous trees and shrubs shading tombs of every form. Few situations command so extensive and diversified a prospect. On the west is seen the beautiful Schuylkill

reflecting the high and craggy hills of the opposite bank ; on the south through a long vista of overhanging foliage, we view the Columbia viaduct and inclined plane; on the north the falls of Schuylkill and the crossing of the Reading Rail-road. In every view, nature seems to have pointed out this enchanting spot, with significant energy, as the appropriate mansion for the dead. In and around it are all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur; the forest crowned height, the abrupt acclivity, the sheltered valley, the deep glen, the grassy glade and the silent grave, all combining to heighten the melancholy beauties of the scene.

The first object that presents itself to the visiter on entering the gate is the admirable specimen of statuary of "Old Mortality," executed in sand-stone by Thom, a self taught artist. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their great beauty and simplicity.

At the entrance is an open space between two avenues, on one side of which is the house of the keeper and the porter's lodge. The chapel, a beautiful Gothic building, illuminated by an immense window of variegated glass, is situated on the high ground to the right of the entrance, and the other structures erected for the accommodation of visitors and others are judiciously disposed according to the original plan. The ground is laid out with gravelled walks and divided in lots of various dimensions, arranged at suitable distances, along the winding passages. These are appropriated as family burial places, with the perpetual right to purchasers of inclosing, decorating and using them for that purpose. Strangers are permitted to view the ground on application at

the gate or by producing a ticket from one of the managers by which they can enter the enclosure with their carriages.

MONUMENT CEMETERY.

Broad street, near Turner's Lane.

This is situated in the northern suburbs of Philadelphia, about two miles beyond the city limits. Its general arrangements, with the exception of some modifications in the courses of the avenues, are similar to those of Laurel Hill, and with regard to the mode of obtaining lots, and the tenure by which they are held, there is no difference between them. The site of Monument Cemetery consists of an almost unbroken plane, whose surface is slightly inclined towards the south. Though possessing but few of the romantic characteristics of Laurel Hill, the Monument Cemetery possesses beauties peculiar to itself, and to some eyes, equal to those of the former. It was opened in 1838, and now contains a considerable number of tombs, some very chaste, with appropriate inscriptions. The whole ground is encompassed by a neat pale fence, with an iron gate in front supported by two marble pillars. Owing to a depression in Broad street fronting the cemetery, occasioned by a new regulation of that street, the ground is now elevated some eight or ten feet above the road, and is supported by a massive retaining wall, which contributes greatly to improve the appearance of this beautiful and attractive spot.

RONALDSON'S CEMETERY.

Shippen, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

The square which now forms this beautiful cemetery, originally belonged to Mr. James Ronaldson, by whom it was parcelled off into lots and disposed of for the purposes of interment. The numerous avenues which intersect each other at right angles, generally bound the burial plots on two sides and thus afford convenient access to every part of the ground. As this cemetery was opened long anterior to Laurel Hill and Monument cemetery, it contains a large number of splendid tombs and cenotaphs adorned on all sides by flowers of every hue, whose fragrance and beauty, with the plaintive shade of the surrounding foliage, render it an object of peculiar though mournful attention.

There are several other cemeteries now in use, and arrangements are in progress for opening others on similar plans. Among the former are—Macphela Cemetery, in Prime street near Tenth; Philanthropic Cemetery, in Passyunk road, below the county prison: and among the latter are Franklin and Woodland Cemeteries.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

NAVY YARD.

Front below Prime street.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard was established several years since under a special act of Congress. It contains within its limits about fourteen acres of land and is surrounded on its north, west and south sides by high and substantial brick walls; the east side fronts on and is open to the river Delaware. Its entrance from Front street is by a double gateway. Inside the enclosure are the necessary buildings, consisting of two immense "ship houses," mariner's barracks and officers' dwellings. The largest ship-house, in which the great ship Pennsylvania was constructed, is two hundred seventy-three feet long, one hundred and four wide and eighty-four high.

MASONIC HALL.

Chesnut street, between Seventh and Eighth.

This spacious and elegant Gothic structure, is now the property of the Franklin Institute. It was built originally for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and used for many years as a place of meeting for that and several other masonic societies. The lower saloon, one of the most beautiful rooms in the city, is in almost constant requisition for exhibitions of

all sorts, balls, fairs, musical entertainments, &c., &c.

MASONIC HALL.

Third street, below Walnut.

This is a neat and commodious building, erected within a few years, and now occupied by the Masonic lodges, for their meetings, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Fifth street, below Walnut.

The Philadelphia fraternity of "Odd Fellows," so called, is very considerable, both in number and character, being found in all quarters of the city, and consisting of persons of nearly every rank in society. "*Secrecy*" being the watchword of these odd fellows, as well as of their no less odd brethren the masons, we can say nothing with regard to their objects, and domestic arrangements. Their hall is a handsome structure, both within and without, so far as we have been permitted to examine the former.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets.

This is one of the most extensive buildings of its class, in the city. Its length, on Tenth street, is two hundred and forty-five feet—its

width, on Chesnut street, is about thirty—four stories high, and built of brick, and stuccoed in imitation of granite. The ground floor is divided into stores; and the first floor, which is attained by a circular stairway of easy ascent, is occupied in its entire extent, by a beautiful saloon, so constructed as to admit of partition, by means of immense folding doors. The furniture and decorations of the saloon are on a scale corresponding with the style and magnitude of the building; and the whole establishment deserves the attention of strangers. The saloon, like that of the Masonic Hall, is used for many temporary purposes—such as concerts, exhibitions, balls, and the like.

UNION BUILDINGS.

Corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets.

Are similar in form and uses to the Assembly Buildings.

ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

*Franklin Place, Chesnut street, between Third
and Fourth.*

This structure is no way remarkable, except in point of size, and the purposes to which it is applied. One part of it is occupied as a public house, refectory, &c.; and the other is appropriated to political and other assemblies.

BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

Corner of Thirteenth and Race streets.

Is a handsome structure, erected for the accommodation of the Bricklayers' Society.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

Corner of Thirteenth and Race streets.

Where also the Carpenters' Society hold their meetings, and regulate the prices of work.

BECK'S SHOT TOWER.

Cherry and Schuylkill Second streets.

Was erected about thirty years since, by Mr. Paul Beck, who continued the manufacture of shot for a long time; but, owing to the want of adequate protection from the government, he discontinued the business, the prosecution of which was attended by heavy losses. The building forms a striking object in the western part of the city, and serves as a land-mark to passengers. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country may be had from its summit, which is one hundred and sixty-four feet above the ground. It forms a square, whose sides are each thirty-three feet at the base, and twenty-two at the top.

SPARK'S SHOT TOWER.

Carpenter street, between Front and Second.

This is a circular spire-like column, thirty feet in diameter at its base, fifteen at the summit, and about one hundred and forty feet in height. Like Beck's Tower, and the State House steeple, Spark's Tower affords a fine view of the adjacent country.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ARSENAL.

Juniper street, opposite S. W. Penn Square.

Sometimes called the State Armory—is the depository for the ordnance, arms, &c., belonging to the state. The building is of the ordinary description; being adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, without any attempt at embellishment.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

Gray's Ferry road.

The ground occupied by this establishment is bounded by Gray's Ferry road, Sutherland avenue, Paynter and Petty streets. It consists of three principal, and some minor buildings; and the whole are enclosed by a solid brick wall.

CITY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

At the intersection of Dock and Front streets.

This is an immense structure, erected by the city authorities, for the accommodation of the tobacco trade. The city branch of the Columbia railroad terminates here, and communicates with the shipping of the Delaware.

SWAIM'S BATH HOUSE.

Seventh street, below Chesnut.

This is the most extensive and complete bathing establishment in the city. It is provided with every suitable accommodation, and is in all respects deserving of the liberal patronage which it has received since its foundation, in 1829.

BATH HOUSE.

Fromberger's court, Second street, above Arch.

This is a well conducted establishment. It accommodates the citizens of the north-eastern, as Swaim's does the middle and south-western parts of the city.

HARMER'S BATH HOUSE.

Third street, near Arch.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

Schuylkill Front and Filbert streets.

Scarcely a more striking picture of change, accompanied with immense improvement, can

be presented to the imagination, than that of the general substitution of gas in the streets and shops of the city, in place of the oil lamps of former times. Among the gas establishments, the city works claim the first notice, being the first erected in the city. They present a very remarkable appearance—the gasometers, like immense inverted cauldrons, first attract attention, and lead to farther investigation.

The gas meter, the retort, and purifying apartments, the pipes of conduit, and other apparatus, and the buildings themselves, deserve the especial attention of visitors.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS.

Maiden street, below Front.

These works supply the Northern Liberties, Kensington, &c., with gas. Their structure and management are similar to those of the city.

MARKET HOUSES,

Are established in Market street from the Delaware to Eighth street. In Market street from Schuylkill Seventh to Schuylkill Eighth street. In Callowhill street from Fourth to Seventh street. In Spring Garden from Marshall to Ninth street. In North Second from Coates street to Poplar Lane. In South Second street from Pine to South street. In Moyamen-

sing road from Prime to Washington street.
In Shippen from Third street to Passyunk
road. In Eleventh street from Shippen to Fitz-
water street. Corner Callowhill and New
Market streets.

HOTELS.

Albion House, corner of Seventh and Chesnut
streets.

Arch street House, corner of Arch and North
Wharves.

Black Bear Inn, South Fifth near High.

Broad Street House, N. E. corner Broad and
Vine.

Bull's Head, 235 North Third.

City Hotel, North Third, near Mulberry.

Commercial Hotel, 31 Chesnut.

Congress Hall, 27 South Third, and 83 Ches-
nut.

Golden Swan, North Third above Mulberry.

Indian Queen, South Fourth near High.

Madison House, 39 North Second.

Mansion House, South Third below Walnut.

Marshall House, Chesnut near Seventh.

Morris House, Chesnut below Eighth.

Merchant's Hotel, North Fourth above High.

Philadelphia Hotel, North Second above Mul-
berry.

Red Lion Hotel, 200 High.

Robinson Crusoe, South Third near Chesnut.

Second Street House, 42 North Second.

Third Street Hall, corner of North Third and
Willow.

Tremont House, 116 Chesnut.

Union Hotel, Chesnut street, below Seventh.
United States Hotel, Chesnut street, above Fourth.

Washington House, 223 Chesnut street.

Western Exchange, High street, west of Penn Square.

Western Hotel, 288 High street.

White Swan, 308 Race street.

RAILROADS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Leaves Chesnut street wharf by the steamboat New Philadelphia, for Bordentown, by cars to South Amboy, and by the steamboat Independence to New-York, stopping at Burlington, Bristol, Spottswood, and Amboy. Fare to New York, \$3 00, deck passengers \$2 25; and the intermediate places between here and Trenton, the same as in other lines.

Railroad Line to Trenton.

Leaves Walnut street wharf at half past two P. M., daily, by steamboat to Camden, N. J., and by cars to Trenton. Fare to Trenton, Burlington, and Bristol, 25 cents.

Railroad Line to New York.

Starts from the depot, corner of Third and Willow streets, at nine A. M., and five P. M., and

reaches New York in time to connect with the northern and eastern boats. Fare, \$4.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad—new arrangements.

There are two daily lines to Baltimore and Washington city, at one A. M., and half past three P. M., connecting with the morning and evening lines from New York, carrying the U. S. great southern mail, will leave for the purpose of connecting them with the Market street depot, No. 368 Market street, below Eleventh street, daily, at one A. M., and half past three P. M., and will arrive in Baltimore in time to connect with the morning mail lines from that city for the south and west. Passengers leaving New York at five P. M., evening train, desirous of proceeding south and west, can avail themselves of this line; and at half past three P. M., a train of cars leave the same depot daily for Baltimore, where they arrive early in the evening. Fare from this city to Baltimore, \$4.

This route forms an unbroken line of railroad conveyance from New-York to Washington city, and no delay occurs from the time they leave New York to Washington city, except the time taken for meals, &c.

Two Daily Accommodation Trains to Wilmington, Del.

At eight A. M., and half past three P. M., (except Sunday,) stopping at the Lazaretto, Chester, Marcus Hook, Naaman's Creek, and Quarryville. For the accommodation of passengers

in the eastern part of the city, a car is kept running in connection with this line from the Exchange, at three P. M., for the purpose of conveying them to the depot, 368 Market street.

Gray's Ferry Railroad.

The pleasure cars of the company leave the Exchange for the new viaduct over the river Schuylkill, and the ferry, every afternoon (except Sunday) at a quarter before two o'clock P. M., and a quarter past three, and four P. M. : returning, leaves the ferry at quarter past two P. M., and six and seven P. M.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Starts from Philadelphia at five o'clock A. M., and quarter past two P. M., daily, for Reading, and from Reading at half past seven A. M., and half past two P. M. Depot in this city, corner of Broad and Cherry streets. Breakfast at Pottstown. The afternoon train for Reading, and morning train for Philadelphia, will be accompanied by a ladies' car. Both trains will stop for way passengers at the usual points. Days of starting freight trains from Philadelphia, on Wednesday and Saturday—from Reading, Tuesday and Friday.

Railroad to West Chester, Columbia, Harrisburg, &c.

There are several lines to those places, which leave the depots in Market and Broad streets, every two or three hours during the day.

*Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown
Railroad.*

Cars leave the depot, corner of Green and Ninth streets, at frequent intervals during the day.

PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOATS.

*Steamboats from Philadelphia. The Regular
Lines up the River.*

The steamboat New Philadelphia, Captain D. S. Craven, leaves Chesnut street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Bordentown, and the passengers by cars to South Amboy, and by steamboat Independence, Captain A. H. Schultz, for New York—touch at Burlington, Bristol, &c. Fare to New York, \$3 00; forward deck passengers, \$2 25.

The steamboat Burlington, Captain P. H. Kester, leaves Chesnut street wharf at a quarter before two o'clock, P. M., every other day, (Sunday excepted,) for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, and Trenton. Fare to Trenton, fifty cents; to the other places, twelve and a half cents. Returning next morning, leaves Bordentown at six o'clock.

The steamboat Hornet, Captain Davidson, leaves the first wharf above Arch street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at two P. M., for Trenton, stopping at Burlington, Bristol, White Hill, and Bordentown. Fare, each

way, twenty-five cents, and twelve and a half cents to either of the intermediate places. Breakfast twenty-five cents, dinner thirty-seven and a half cents.

Regular Lines down the River.

The steamboat Robert Morris, Captain J. M. Douglass, leaves Dock street wharf every morning at half past six o'clock, (Sunday excepted,) for New Castle; from thence the passengers take the railroad to Frenchtown, and then take the steamboat Constitution, or Washington, and arrive in Baltimore one or two hours previous to the departure of the Washington cars, or the afternoon lines for the south and west. Fare, four dollars, to and from Baltimore. Breakfast and dinner, fifty cents.

The steamboat Telegraph, Captain W. Whildin, jr., leaves Race street wharf, for Wilmington, Delaware, daily, at three o'clock P. M., and Wilmington at six A. M., for Philadelphia, touching at Marcus Hook and Chester. Fare to Wilmington, fifty cents; to Marcus Hook, thirty-seven and a half cents; to Chester, twenty-five cents.

The steamboat Clifton, Captain George Boon, leaves Race street wharf every other day at ten A. M., (Sunday excepted,) for Salem, New Jersey; touching at Chester, Marcus Hook, Penn's Grove, New Castle, and Delaware City. Returning, leaves Salem at eight A. M. Breakfast provided on board.

The steamboat Pioneer, Captain Bilderback, leaves Arch street wharf every other day, (Sunday excepted,) at two P. M., for Salem, New

Jersey; stopping at Chester, Marcus Hook, Penn's Grove, New Castle, and Delaware City. Returning, leaves Salem at seven A. M. Dinner and supper provided on board.

The steamboat Kent, Captain Richard Ross, leaves Arch street wharf, for Smyrna, Delaware, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M., touching at Chester, Marcus Hook, Penn's Grove, Newcastle, and Delaware City. Fare to the landing on Duck creek, one dollar and fifty cents; to Smyrna, one dollar and seventy-five cents. Colored persons on the forward deck, one dollar. Breakfast and dinner provided on board.

The steam tow-boat Delaware, Captain W. Schellinger, is always in readiness, and continues to tow shipping up and down the river, to sea, and has been pretty constantly employed during the winter, and since the opening of the navigation. The City Ice-boat is laid up, and the Pennsylvania wants repairing. These boats are now the property of the city, and under the control of council.

During the bathing season, two boats start to Cape May, running on alternate days, thereby having a boat daily, except Sunday. The Ohio and Telegraph now run to the Capes.

The steamboat Salem is prepared for any description of towing, either on the Schuylkill or the Delaware.

The steamboat Philadelphia, and the little iron steamer, are towing canal barges on the Delaware, and up the Schuylkill.

The steamboat Bolivar, after being repaired, will take her place on the Wilmington line.

All the ferry rates to Camden, New Jersey, have been reduced. Passengers now pay but

two cents, and carriages six and a quarter—except South street ferry to Kaighn's Point, where they charge the regular fare. A boat runs daily to Gloucester and Greenwich Points. Fare, six and a quarter cents.

ROUTES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To Pittsburg.

Rail-road.	{	Fair Mount, . . .	1
		Viaduct over the Schuylkill,	2 3
		Buck Tavern, . . .	8 11
		Spread Eagle, . . .	5 16
		Poali, . . .	5 21
		Warren . . .	1 22
		Valley Creek, . . .	7 29
		Downingtown, . . .	3 32
		Coatesville, . . .	8 40
		Gap Tavern, . . .	11 51
		Mine Ridge, . . .	1 52
		Mill Creek, . . .	5 57
		Soudersburg, . . .	3 60
		Lancaster, . . .	9 69
		Mt. Pleasant, . . .	8 77
York, by rail-road,	{	Columbia, . . .	5 82
		Abbotstown, . . .	11 93
		Gettysburg, . . .	15 108
		Chambersburg, . . .	14 122
		M'Connelstown, . . .	25 147
		Bedford, . . .	19 166
		Shellsburg, . . .	31 197
		Stoystown, . . .	9 206
		Laughlintown, . . .	19 225
		Greensburg, . . .	16 241
Stage.	{	Pittsburg, . . .	23 264
			32 296

To Pittsburg, via Harrisburg.

Rail-road.	{	Lancaster,	69
		Mountjoy,	12 81
		Middletown,	51 96
		Harrisburg	9 105
		Carlisle,	18 123
		Stough's T.	13 136
		Shippensburg,	7 143
		Chambersburg,	11 154
		Pittsburg, as above, by stage.	147 301

To Pittsburg, by Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal.

Canal.	{	Columbia, as above,	82
		Marietta,	3 85
		Bainbridge,	6 91
		Falmouth,	4 95
		Middletown,	4 99
		Highspire,	3 102
		Harrisburg,	6 108
		Blue Mt. Gap,	5 113
		Port Dauphin,	3 116
		Duncan's Isl.,	9 125
		Newport,	10 135
		Thompstontown,	11 146
		Mexico,	7 153
		Mifflintown,	4 157
		Lewistown,	14 171
		Waynesburg,	14 185
		Aughwick Falls,	12 197
		Huntingdon,	17 214
		Petersburg,	7 221
		Alexandria,	7 228
		Williamsburg,	12 240
		Frankstown,	10 250
		Hollidaysburg,	3 253

Canal.	Johnstown by R. R., . . .	37	290
	{ Laurel Hill, . . .	7	297
	{ Lockport, . . .	10	307
	{ Chesnut Hill, . . .	5	312
	{ Blairsville, . . .	8	320
	{ Salzburg, . . .	16	336
	{ Warrentown, . . .	12	348
	{ Leechburg, . . .	10	358
	{ Alleghany Aqueduct, . . .	3	361
	{ Logan's Ferry, . . .	15	376
	{ Pittsburg, . . .	18	394

To Erie, Pa. by Stage, via Reading.

Rail-road.	{ Manayunk, . . .	7	
	{ Norristown, . . .	9	16
	{ Trap, . . .	9	25
	{ Pottstown, . . .	10	35
	{ Warrensburg, . . .	5	40
	{ Exetertown, . . .	5	45
	{ Reading, . . .	7	52
	Hamburg, . . .	15	67
	Orwigsburg, . . .	11	78
	Pottsville, . . .	8	86
	Sunbury, . . .	36	122
	New Berlin, . . .	11	133
	Milheim, . . .	25	158
	Bellefonte, . . .	21	179
	Phillipsburg, . . .	27	206
	Curwinville, . . .	19	225
	Brookville, . . .	37	262
	Shippensburg, . . .	27	289
	Franklin, . . .	18	307
	Meadville, . . .	25	332
	Waterford, . . .	23	355
	Erie, . . .	16	370

To Pottsville by Schuylkill Canal.

Manayunk,	.	.	.	7
Flat Rock,	.	.	.	1 8
Spring Mills,	.	.	.	3 11
Norristown,	.	.	.	5 16
Phenixville,	.	.	.	12 28
Pottstown,	.	.	.	15 43
Unionville,	.	.	.	3 46
Birdsboro,	.	.	.	6 52
Reading,	.	.	.	12 64
Hamburg,	.	.	.	23 87
Port Clinton,	.	.	.	4 91
Tunnel,	.	.	.	7 98
Schuylkill Haven,	.	.	.	3 101
Mount Carbon,	.	.	.	4 105
Pottsville,	.	.	.	1 106
Port Carbon,	.	.	.	2 108

To Bethlehem, Pa. by Stage.

Sunville,	.	.	.	3
Germantown,	.	.	.	3 6
Flowertown,	.	.	.	5 11
Spring,	.	.	.	6 17
Montgomery,	.	.	.	4 21
Lexington,	.	.	.	4 25
Sellersville,	.	.	.	7 32
Quakertown,	.	.	.	5 37
Fryburg,	.	.	.	6 43
Bethlehem,	.	.	.	8 51

To Easton, by Stage.

Shoemakertown,	.	.	.	9
Jenkintown,	.	.	.	1 10

Abington,	.	.	.	1	11
Willowgrove,	.	.	.	2	13
Newville,	.	.	.	7	20
Doylestown,	.	.	.	4	24
Ottsville,	.	.	.	15	39
Easton,	.	.	.	17	56

To New York by Steam-boat and Rail-road.

Bordentown by S. Boat,	.	.	.	30	
Hightstown, by R. Road,	.	.	.	13	43
Spotswood,	.	.	.	13	56
South Amboy,	.	.	.	9	64
Perth Amboy, by S. Boat,	.	.	.	2	66
New York,	.	.	.	25	91

To New York by Rail-road, via Trenton.

Frankford,	.	.	.	.		5
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	15	20
Trenton,	.	.	.	.	10	30
New Brunswick,	.	.	.	.	27	57
Newark,	.	.	.	.	20	77
New York,	.	.	.	.	10	87

To Baltimore by Steam-boat and Rail-road.

Steam-boat.	{	Fort Mifflin,	.	.	.	8	
		Lazaretto,	.	.	.	5	13
		Chester,	.	.	.	5	18
		Marcus Hook,	.	.	.	4	22
		Christiana Creek,	.	.	.	8	30
		New Castle,	.	.	.	5	35
		Frenchtown, by R. Road,	.	.		16	51
		Baltimore, by S. Boat,	.	.		69	120

To Baltimore by Rail-road.

Wilmington R. Road,	.	.		1
Gray's Ferry viaduct,	.	.	4	5
Chester,	.	.	9	14
Marcus Hook Road,	.	.	4	18
Wilmington,	.	.	9	27
Newport,	.	.	4	31
Newark Road,	.	.	8	39
Elkton,	.	.	6	45
Northeast,	.	.	6	51
Charleston,	.	.	3	54
Havre De Grace,	.	.	6	60
Bush River,	.	.	12	72
Gunpowder R.	.	.	7	79
Back River,	.	.	11	90
Depot,	.	.	4	94
Baltimore P. O.	.	.	1	95

To Cape May by Steam-boat.

Delaware City,	.	.		41
Reedy Island,	.	.	5	46
Allaways Creek,	.	.	5	51
Bombay Hook,	.	.	12	63
Egg Island,	.	.	17	80
Light House, May,	.	.	20	100
Cape Island,	.	.	2	102

To Cape May by Stage.

Woodbury,	.	.		9
Jonesboro,	.	.	10	19
Malaga,	.	.	10	29
Millville,	.	.	13	42
Port Elizabeth,	.	.	6	48

ROUTES, &c.

125

Dennis Creek,	.	.	.	14	62
Goshen,	.	.	.	4	66
Cape May, C. H.	.	.	.	4	70
Cold Spring,	.	.	.	9	79
Cape Island,	.	.	.	2	81

To Tuckerton, N. Jersey, by Stage.

Pensauken Creek,	.	.	.	9	
Hampton F.	.	.	.	17	26
Washington,	.	.	.	9	35
Tuckerton,	.	.	.	14	49

To Long Branch.

Bordentown, by S. Boat,	.	.	.	30	
Allentown, by Stage,	.	.	.	7	37
Monmouth, "	.	.	.	18	55
Eaton, "	.	.	.	10	65
Long Branch, "	.	.	.	4	69

ENVIRONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The most remarkable places, only, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are noticed in the following pages, as a description of every insignificant point would far exceed the limits of this work. To most of the towns and villages in the environs, there are regular conveyances either by railroad, steamboat, or stage. For places to which there is no such conveyance, the best plan is to take a hack, which can be readily procured in any of the business parts of the city or Camden.

TOWNS, &C., SITUATED NORTH OF THE CITY.

Richmond.—This is a new town, on the bank of the Delaware, at the eastern terminus of the Reading railroad, distant three miles from the city. It is eligibly situated for trade, and will no doubt become an important place, when the railroad, now in progress, shall be completed.

This road will open a direct communication with the anthracite coal region, whence large quantities of coal will descend and be deposited in Richmond. These, with other local advantages, will serve to enlarge the place, and give it a commercial character. Its present population is about three hundred. A steam ferry-boat plies between Richmond and Cooper's point, on the opposite bank of the Delaware.

Bridesburg.—A new and beautiful village about five miles from the city. Its situation at Point-no-point, on the bank of the Delaware, is

well chosen, being elevated some twenty or thirty feet above the stream, whose banks here consist of a green sward, which, with the white houses, gives to the place an air of neatness that is peculiarly attractive. Some of the buildings are occupied, during the summer months, as country seats by citizens of Philadelphia, and others by persons who have retired from business. There are in and about the village some thirty or forty dwellings, a public house, stores, &c.

Frankford.—A town of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, 5 miles from the city, containing about 320 dwellings, and nearly two thousand inhabitants, with the usual complement of stores, shops, taverns, factories, mills, &c. &c., forming altogether one of the most thriving and busy places in the state. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Philadelphia during the summer months.

Holmesburg.—A village on the Pennepack creek about ten miles from the city, containing twenty or thirty houses, an inn, an extensive cotton factory, grist mill, &c.

Byberry.—About one mile beyond Holmesburg, is a small assemblage of buildings including an Episcopal church. It is the centre of a populous township of the same name, and was once the site of an Indian village, many of whose warlike weapons and implements, such as arrow heads, knives, &c. having been found imbedded in the earth. On the face of a rock, near Byberry, is a distinct representation of a

man's foot, which, according to the prevailing tradition, was impressed upon the material when in a fluid state!

It is, no doubt, the work of an Indian artist, who in thus amusing himself, never dreamt of the toil and trouble he was preparing for the *savant* of the present day.

Andalusia.—A small settlement with a post office, in Bucks county, eleven miles north-east of Philadelphia. The place has become familiar to the public, as the scene of a most shocking tragedy, in which the ill-fated Chapman, a teacher, was murdered by the seducer of his wife, who, it is supposed, participated in the unnatural crime.

Dunkville.—A small hamlet of ten or twelve houses, about two miles beyond Andalusia, and one from Dunk's ferry, across the Delaware.

Bustleton.—An active little town, as its name imports, situated on a branch of the Pennypack, about twelve miles from the city. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, a Baptist and one or two other places of worship, with stores, taverns, &c.

Smithfield or Somerton.—A village fifteen miles from Philadelphia, with a population of three hundred or three hundred and fifty. Though its position is elevated and pleasant, it improves but slowly. With the exception of some mechanical operations, the village presents no indications of business or trade.

Fox Chase.—A small settlement, consisting of twenty or twenty-five buildings, which has grown up in the vicinity of an inn, so called.

It is four miles from Frankford, and two and a half from Bustleton.

Huntingdon.—Four miles beyond the Fox Chase, is a small hamlet containing some ten or fifteen dwellings.

Sunville.—A thriving village, situated at the junction of the Willowgrove and Germantown roads. It derives its name, like many other American towns, from the sign of its principal tavern, which resembles a huge pancake, rather than a "Rising Sun," which terms are legibly written underneath this non-descript exhibition. The village contains about seventy buildings, including stores and taverns, most of which have "Rising Suns," swinging between their sign-posts.

Branchtown.—A small hamlet of ten or twelve houses, situated on the Old York Road, about one mile south of

Milestown.—A pleasant little village, about seven miles from the city, with a population of about two hundred.

Shoemakertown.—A village of Montgomery county, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing several fine houses, stores, grist-mill, &c.

Jenkintown.—This pleasant village may be regarded as a part of the preceding, being situated only a mile to the north. It is, however, far superior in point of population and position, to Shoemakertown. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, chiefly Friends, who have a meeting house near the village.

Abington or Moerestown, in Montgomery county, consists of twelve or fifteen dwellings, two stores, a Presbyterian church, and a boarding school for boys.

Willowgrove.—Thirteen miles from the city, is a beautiful village of Moreland township, Montgomery county. It contains about twenty buildings, including three stores, and three taverns, situated in a rich glen at the termination of the Willowgrove turnpike from Philadelphia.

Nicetown.—A neat village on the Germantown road, about four miles from the city, containing forty or fifty buildings of various sorts.

Germantown.—Six miles north-west from Philadelphia. This singular town consists of but one street, compactly built and extending for four or five miles, in a direction from south east to north-west. It contains not less than eight hundred buildings of various kinds, including churches, a bank, academies, factories, workshops, &c. &c. The town was founded in 1684, and incorporated as a borough by Wm. Penn in 1689, but in 1704, it was deprived of its charter from inattention to its provisions. A new charter has been recently obtained from the legislature, and the town is now enjoying the benefits of a regular police. A railroad and numerous stages, afford a constant communication between Philadelphia and Germantown, which may now be regarded as a mere suburb of the former.

The name of Germantown is intimately connected with our revolutionary history, one of its principal events having occurred in the neighbourhood.

On the morning of October 4th, 1777, a detachment from the American army, led by General Sullivan, directed by the commander-in-chief, encountered and drove in a picket, which presently gave way, and his main body soon following, the engagement became general.

It continued in a confused and desultory manner for some time, in the midst of a dense fog, which prevailed during the day, and served to embarrass the proceedings of both parties.

Failing in his attempt to cut off supplies from Gen. Howe, who was then in possession of Philadelphia, Gen. Washington took advantage of the fog, and retired in good order, having lost in the engagement about nine hundred men, of whom two hundred were killed, and four hundred made prisoners. The British lost six hundred, killed and wounded.

Mount Airy.—Though under another name, this village may be regarded as an extension of Germantown, which it resembles in every respect. It contains some thirty or forty dwellings.

Chesnut Hill.—About nine miles from the city, like that of Mount Airy, is a farther prolongation of Germantown. Its position is very elevated, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Population about five hundred.

Flourtown.—A village two miles north of Chesnut Hill, containing about twenty dwellings and *five* taverns, one for every five houses in the place !

White Marsh.—Fourteen miles from Phila-

delphia, a thriving little village, with several mills, an Episcopal church, &c. The name of White Marsh, occurs frequently in the annals of the revolution.

Francisville.—One of the northern suburbs of Philadelphia, about two miles from the state house. It is situated on the Ridge Road, near the Girard College, is rapidly improving, and will ere long, unite with the buildings of Spring Garden, and thus form a continuous street to Girard College. There are at present in Francisville, about one hundred and fifty buildings, some manufactories, work shops, &c. and of taverns “not a few.”

Girard College.—See page 22.

Laurel Hill Cemetery.—See page 100.

Falls.—An active little manufacturing village, about five miles from the city, also on the Ridge Road. Previously to the erection of Fairmount dam, the Schuylkill was here broken by a ledge of rocks, which in certain stages of the water, occasioned a small fall in the river; this fall has nearly disappeared since the completion of the dam. Hence the anomalous designation of the village.

Wissahickon Creek.—A stream remarkable for its romantic and beautiful scenery. It rises near Montgomery square, in Montgomery county, and flowing into the northern angle of Philadelphia county, falls into the Schuylkill about 6 miles above the city. It consists of little else than a regular succession of falls and cascades, which in the aggregate cannot be less than seven hundred feet in its short course of 20 miles. Its banks, for the most part, are elevated

and precipitous, covered with a dense forest, and diversified by moss-covered rocks of every size and shape. The banks of the Wissahickon, which afford one of the most delightful rides in the vicinity of Philadelphia, present a very animated appearance on the first of May and other holidays, when the youth of the city repair to their shady groves and rocky glens to enjoy themselves.

Manyunk.—A large manufacturing village of Roxboro township, Philadelphia co., 8 miles from the city. It owes its existence to the water power created by the improvement of the Schuylkill, which serves the double purpose of rendering the stream navigable, and of supplying hydraulic power to the numerous factories of the village. In 1819, the present site of Manyunk, presented little else than a dense forest. It now contains about five hundred dwellings, twenty-five or thirty mills, for the construction of which, extensive excavations into the adjoining hills have been made, and in some instances, dwellings have been erected upon the hill tops, one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the bed of the river.

There are two bridges across the Schuylkill, one at Flat Rock, and another a short distance lower down. The village is approached from the Ridge Road, by a McAdamised road, about a mile in length. The Schuylkill canal and Norristown railroad, pass through the town, which, with the busy population, and the clatter of the machinery, present, altogether, a very animating and interesting spectacle.

Barren Hill.—A village of Montgomery county, is situated about a mile beyond the

Philadelphia line, on the Ridge Road. It surrounds a sandstone mound, on the top of which is perched a Lutheran church. The village consists of thirty or forty dwelling-houses, four taverns, and two or three stores.

TOWNS, &C., SITUATED WEST OF THE CITY.

Fairmount Water Works.—See page 9.

Schuylkill Viaduct.—Three miles northwest from the city. The Columbia railroad crosses the Schuylkill by a viaduct, nine hundred and eighty-four feet in length. It leads to the foot of an inclined plane, two thousand eight hundred and five feet long, with an ascent of one hundred and eighty-seven feet. The plane is ascended by means of a stationary engine at the top, from which an endless rope passes up and down, and conveys the cars from one end of the plane to the other. In passing from the city to the plane, many interesting objects present themselves, and serve to render the excursion highly delightful.

Buck Tavern.—A small settlement, 11 miles from Philadelphia, in Delaware county, which takes its name from the sign of its principal inn.

West Philadelphia.—The settlement generally known by this name, is situated at the western termination of the Market street bridge, although the corporate limits include the villages of Hamilton, Greenville, Powellton and a part of Mantua. Considered separately, West Philadelphia contains about one hundred and fifty buildings, including several extensive fur-

naces and other manufacturing establishments. It is rapidly improving, and will ultimately form an important suburb of the city.

Mantua.—A beautiful little village, situated on the high ground immediately opposite Fairmount. Its high and airy position renders it a desirable summer retreat, several of the houses being occupied as country seats, while many consist of the residences of merchants and others, who transact their daily business in the city. A constant communication between the two places is afforded by numerous omnibuses and railroad cars.

There are in Mantua not less than seventy buildings, nearly all of which are neat, and some very handsome structures.

Monroe.—A small hamlet, consisting of six or eight houses, on the Lancaster turnpike, about three miles west of the Permanent bridge.

Haddington.—A village of Blockley township, about four miles from Philadelphia, containing, in addition to several factories, mills, and a spacious academy, about forty dwellings.

Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufacturing.

Coopertown.—A small place, about four miles west of Haddington, containing ten or twelve farm and other houses.

Hamilton.—A handsome village of West Philadelphia, situated about one mile west of the Market street bridge, on the road to West Chester. Its plan is regular, and the streets,

most of which are prolongations of those of the city, are wide and well regulated. The buildings, about eighty in number, generally stand apart from each other, leaving garden spaces between them. Taken altogether, Hamilton is probably the prettiest village in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. The dwellings are occupied principally by families who reside in the city during the winter season, or merchants and others, who reside here, and transact business in the city.

Powellton.—A new village, situated between West Philadelphia and Mantua. There are as yet but few buildings here; but the place will no doubt grow with the growth of the district, and eventually become a part of the city.

Blue Bell.—A noted tavern, around which several houses have been erected, and now form quite a village. It is about five miles from the city, and contains about thirty dwelling houses and work-shops, of various descriptions.

Darby.—One mile beyond the preceding, is a large, well built village, situated in the valley of Darby creek. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, many of whom are Friends. The entire village and neighbourhood present a neat and business-like appearance, and are much resorted to by the citizens during the summer months.

Chester.—The seat of justice of Delaware county, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, is the oldest

town in Pennsylvania. Long prior to the grant to Wm. Penn, in 1681, there were several dwellings, and a Friends' meeting-house, at *Upland*, the name by which it was then called. In 1701, that of Chester was substituted by the proprietary.

It now contains about one hundred and forty houses, mostly of stone or brick, including a Court-house, a prison, a bank, and other public edifices. Some of the primitive buildings are yet standing, which serve to indicate the early settlement of the place.

Greenwich Point.—On the Delaware, three miles below the city, is a favorite place of resort, the ride to it being pleasant, and the road generally good. There is a steam ferry-boat to Gloucester, and thence a good road to Camden.

TOWNS, &C., SITUATED SOUTH OF THE CITY, IN NEW JERSEY.

Kaighnton.—A small village of Newton township, Gloucester county, and a landing for the steamboat from South street, Philadelphia. It has lately received important accessions in the erection of several fine houses, mostly built on the high ground in the rear of the old settlement. It now contains about forty dwellings.

Gloucester.—A small village of about twenty-five houses, four miles from Camden, on the Delaware, opposite Greenwich Point.

Jobsville.—Near the bank of the Delaware, in Gloucester county, ten miles from Camden, contains eight or ten dwellings.

Paulsboro.—On Mantua creek, three miles beyond Jobsville, containing about fifteen houses, a Methodist church, &c.

Billingsport.—On the bank of the Delaware, one mile north-west of Paulsboro, with some sixty or seventy inhabitants, chiefly employed in the fisheries.

Sandtown.—A small settlement on Mantua creek, twelve miles south-west of Camden, containing about twenty buildings, an Episcopal church, store, and tavern.

Clarksboro.—A town of Gloucester county, one mile south-west of Sandtown, contains forty dwelling houses, &c., occupied mostly by Friends.

Carpenter's Landing.—This is a busy and thriving town, situated on Mantua creek, about twelve miles south of Camden, and is the centre of an extensive lumber trade. A large portion of the fire-wood consumed in the city is carried to this place, and thence through Mantua creek and the Delaware, to Philadelphia. Its population is about two hundred and fifty. The Methodists have a neat chapel here.

Barnsboro.—Nearly south of, and distant two miles from the preceding, contains about one hundred and twenty inhabitants.

Mount Ephraim.—Five miles south south-east

from Camden, with about 25 buildings, and several mills. The hill in its vicinity affords an extensive view of the neighbouring villages, the Delaware, &c.

Chew's Landing.—This is also a place of deposit for the lumber and cord-wood from the surrounding forests. It is situated on the east branch of Big Timber creek, on the road leading from Camden to Blackwoodtown, three and a half miles from the former, and two and a half from the latter. It consists of fifty dwellings, three stores, four taverns, two grist-mills, one Episcopal, and one Methodist church.

Blackwoodtown.—A town of some sixty or seventy buildings, two and a half miles south of Chew's Landing. Among the buildings, are, two or three taverns, a woollen manufactory, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church.

Clementon.—On the east branch of the Big Timber creek, fourteen miles south-east of Camden. The settlement, which extends over a considerable area, contains about twenty dwellings, some saw and grist-mills, and a glass works.

TOWNS, &C., SITUATED EAST OF THE
CITY, IN NEW JERSEY.

Camden.—A city and port of entry of Gloucester county, N. J., situated on the east bank of the Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia.

It was originally settled by Messrs. Cooper, Morris, and Runyan, and incorporated in 1828, with very extensive limits.

Including Cooper's Point, above, and Kaighnton, below, Camden contains a population of about two thousand six hundred. There are in Camden, in addition to upwards of four hundred neat dwellings, seventy or eighty buildings occupied in the manufacture of leather, saddlery, carriages, in vast numbers, carriage furniture, clocks, trunks, cabinet-ware, plated-ware, tin-ware, &c.—one bank, two printing-offices, each of which issues a weekly newspaper—several public gardens, &c. Eight or ten steam ferry-boats ply constantly between Philadelphia and Camden, which latter, though situated in another state, may be regarded as a suburb of the former. The railroad to Bordentown, towards the north, and that to Woodbury, in the south, commence here.

Rowandtown.—A very small village, of some thirty or forty inhabitants, four miles south-east from Camden, on the road to Haddonfield.

Haddonfield.—Six miles south-east from Camden, is, in comparison with its neighbouring towns, quite an important and agreeable place. It contains about one hundred and thirty buildings, chiefly owned and occupied by Friends, who have a large meeting-house in the town. Haddonfield is situated in the midst of a fertile and highly productive country—a sort of oasis among the surrounding sands. The internal arrangement of Haddonfield partakes in some degree, of those of a well ordered city.

There are two engine companies, a public library, and other like institutions, which speak well for the intelligence and forethought of the people. Some of the houses of this ancient town were erected more than one hundred and fifty years since, many of which still remain.

Cooperstown.—A small village, one mile and a half north of Haddonfield, on the north bank of Cooper's creek.

It contains a Friends' meeting-house, and twelve or fifteen other buildings.

Ellisburg.—One mile east of Cooperstown—has about a dozen dwelling-houses, workshops, &c.

Cropwell.—An inconsiderable village, five miles east of Ellisburg, containing a Friends' meeting house, and about twenty dwellings.

Swain's.—A noted tavern in the eastern part of Cropwell.

Waterfordville.—A small village of Waterford township, Gloucester county, containing ten or twelve dwelling houses, a tavern, store, &c., &c.

Colestown.—A village on the road from Camden to Medford, nine miles from the former, containing about twenty dwellings, an Episcopal church, mills, &c.

Bodine's.—A small settlement of twelve or fifteen houses, formed around the Green Tree tavern—distant four miles south-east of Coolestown.

Eveskam.—A village of the township of the same name, situated two and a half miles north-east from Bodine's. It contains a Friends' meeting-house, about twenty or twenty-five dwellings, a store, &c.

Moorestown.—Ten miles from Camden, in Chester township, Burlington county, is a remarkably neat village, containing about sixty or seventy dwellings, a Friends' meeting-house, a Methodist chapel, a boarding-school, &c.

Westfield.—On the road from Camden to Burlington—8 miles from the latter—contains 10 or 12 buildings, and a Friends' meeting-house.

Drawbridge.—A little village, three and a half miles north-east from Westfield; which derives its name from a bridge over the Rancocus creek.

[Addendum.]

Fort Mifflin.—One of the principal defences of the Delaware, erected during the revolutionary war. It is situated near the mouth of the Schuylkill, on what was called Fort Island, and nearly opposite to Red Bank, the site of old Fort Mercer. Between these posts, in the channel of the Delaware, two ranges of chevaux-de-frize were sunk, in 1777. These soon engaged the attention of the British General Howe, who, having overcome the obstructions in the river, attacked the forts at Red Bank and Fort Island, which, after a most spirited and protracted resistance, were abandoned by the garrison, on the approach of Cornwallis, in November, 1777. Fort Mifflin is now in a dilapidated condition—and of that of Red Bank, scarcely a vestige remains.

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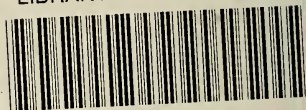
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